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FALIN DISCUSSES U.S. NUCLEAR WARFARE STRATEGY

PM241217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Falin article: "The Doctrine of Nuclear War"]

[Text] The complications and tension which are alarming the peoples did not arise of their own accord. Their source lies in the unconstructive actions, hostile to peace, of a group of states headed by the United States and in attempts to use force or the threat of force to achieve unilateral advantages in relation to other countries in the military, political and economic spheres.

War is declared to be a natural state characteristic of human society from time immemorial, while violence is elevated to the rank of virtually the universal method of conducting international affairs. The main thing is to gain the upper hand and place your rival at a disadvantage. U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman talks without beating about the bush of "turning the Soviets into a world island so that we (the United States) can possess the bulk of the world." Military regulations and instructions for military operations make provision -- and this is no secret -- for the possible use -- first use -- of nuclear and chemical arms and various types of nonselective weapons extremely dangerous particularly to the civilian population. The end justifies the means.

The present adherents of strong-arm methods in politics evidently hope to be luckier than their predecessors and to succeed in deceiving history and bypassing its laws, and they bring forth new military doctrines, each more iresponsible than the last.

Work on a "comprehensive strategic plan" was recently completed in the Pentagon. This is not simply the latest opus of militarist zeal, and not for nothing is the plan labeled "comprehensive." We are dealing with an attempt to collect and mix together, on a new technical basis, many of the paltry ideas current in the corridors of the Pentagon from 1945 onward and formerly rejected because of their repellent, extremely risky nature for the United States itself.

We will not bother trying to discover the reasons inciting U.S. political and military leaders to brave the aggressiveness of their own intentions and show off what was formerly shrouded in secrecy or refuted as a slander on the "humane Aermican policy" and its "high ideals." Has Washington perhaps decided to make a kind of psychological attack? After all, even American journalists, who have seen it all, find, as they themselves write, that their "blood runs cold" at the "Defense Directives for Fiscal 1984-1988" prepared by the Pentagon and the U.S. National Security Council. This 136-page doncument formulates instructions for the waging of a "prolonged nuclear war" which -- of course: -- must end in a U.S. victory.

Indeed, when you examine the fragments of the "comprehensive plan" which have been made public you cannot help wondering whether its authors were delirious when they compiled it and had forgotten what century they are living in. But it seems that the political ailment affecting the highest echelons of power in the United States is more serious, which is even more reason for the states against which aggressive designs are entertained to preserve their clarity of thought.

One more observation. We have been threatened more than enough in the past. The Soviet person has long since learned not to cringe before the cannonballs which are fired at him. Indeed, the USSR has its own czar cannon -- and not only the one in Ivanovskaya Square in the Kremlin.

So what is the nature of the "comprehensive plan" and "directives" whereby the Reagan administration plans to spend $1,556 billion in the next 5 years?

Under the "directives" the U.S. Armed Forces will be supplied with the resources and equipment necessary for waging combat operations against the Soviet Union on several fronts for an "indefinite period." The pretext for unleashing a "strategic war" could be the "emergence of the impression that a threat has arisen" in a region important to the United States, without a "direct invasion" taking place. And Washington does not propose to wait -- in the Persian Gulf, for instance -- to be invited by its allies.

Alongside the buildup in the American Armed Forces' offensive potential and mobility, the "comprehensive plan" envisages providing the top U.S. military-political leadership with "reliable" protection and control systems capable of functioning effectively through several months of nuclear war. The most important prerequisite for achieving "ultimate success," in the view of the plan's authors, is to create the potential to destroy centers of political and military leadership in the Soviet Union in the initial state of the conflict.

The plan is based on preemptive actions and on creating first-strike weapons and using them on a massive scale in the hope of depriving the side attacked of the possibility of responding with an appropriate counterstrike. The same aim is pursued by the Pentagon leaders' desire to extend the range of strategic confrontation with the Soviet Union through strategic medium-range missiles, long-range cruise missiles and weapons deployed in space or controlled from space. In all cases priority is assigned to systems with reliability, speed of action, high accuracy and the capability to destroy hardened targets.

The "directives" say that preparations should be carried out for "transferring forces" and "effectively waging war" from outer space. They also recommend not signing treaties which would prevent the United States from creating weapons systems based in space and "adding a new aspect to American military potential." The task is set of bringing antisatellite weapons up to operational standard by 1987.

The U.S. leaders make the fate of the indefinite Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missiles systems directly dependent on successes in creating new antiballistic missiles systems.

Special hopes are pinned on American nuclear systems deployed on other people's territories in close proximity to the USSR. The shorter the distance from which an attack is possible, the greater the threat to the enemy; the more Washington's allies attract strikes toward themselves in the event of a real conflict, the fewer strikes will reach the United States. That is the cynical calculation.

The "directives" proceed on the assumption of the "inexpediency" for the United States of limiting itself at all in the creation of new types of missile weapons. Washington would like to impose on us more and more "important new spheres of military rivalry" and make us spend more resources on maintaining reliable defense.

The "air-land battle" plan is attached to the "comprehensive staregic plan." It too is based on the use of nuclear and chemical weapons in addition to conventional weapons. The emphasis is on the "early commencement of offensive operations" and on waging such operations "to the full depth of the enemy's combat formations" so as to prevent his troops from "entering combat at all" -- that is, on inflicting a preemptive disarming strike.

These and other recent plans shed more light on the true motives behind Washington's refusal to ratify the Salt II treaty and a number of other Soviet-American agreements. It is becoming increasingly clear what underlies the obstructionist U.S. stance on disarmament in general and on confidence-building measures and the limitation of states' military activeness, and what are the true motives for the American UN representatives' votes, in effect, against any resolutions which set the goal of ending the arms race.

We are not talking about the imaginary Soviet "military superiority" over the United States which propagandists paid by the U.S. Administration are shouting about on every street corner. Honest cooperation, the pooling of efforts to solve the main problems worrying mankind and joint, constructive work by states with different social systems -- it is these elements which are missing in Washington's current concepts. They are contraindicated for its policy, which rejects the very principles of good-neighborliness, the primacy of commonsense and the need to make nuclear war unthinkable and impossible.

"We want everyone to realize, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has said, "that U.S. military policy has changed, that it has changed most radically...." "We must get away from much of the thinking of the past and work out a new policy and concept," the secretary demanded.

But what is it that irritates and displeases the U.S. leaders most? Apparently, it is the ingrained "fear" that people have of nuclear weapons, the belief that a nuclear war would incinerate terrestrial civilization. "Communist propaganda" and pacificist intellectuals, they maintain, are "intimidating" people too much, spreading it on thick in order to paralyze the "free world's" will to struggle for "lebensraum," for sources of energy and raw materials. Nuclear weapons, these people insist, are no worse than any other. You can protect yourself against them by hiding underground. If you can get your hands on...a spade. All you need is this digging tool and you need no longer bemoan your fate.

And the U.S. President, displaying ingnorance regarding the content of the "directives," gives assurance that "it is possible to plan the use of tactical nuclear weapons against forces on the battlefield in such a way that it does not make one of the great powers press the button." So, according to Reagan, you can arrange as many Hiroshimas and Nagasakis, so to speak, as you like in someone's else's backyard without causing -- given a degree of circumspection -- a nuclear strike to be launched against the United States.

There are the primitive methods the Washington leaders are using in their attempt to stem the antiwar tide in the United States, smash people's resistance to militarist plans and create the impression that everything is taking its normal course and that, if a nuclear war does break out in some place, it will not spread to the United States. But whatever might the attacker possesses and whatever method of unleasing a nuclear war he chooses, he will not achieve his aim. Retribution will follow -- this warning by the Soviet leadership remains in force and should be understood in the way it was intended.

U.S. policy, as it is formulated and implemented today, contains an organic flaw of adventurism, resulting form excessive self-importance. Washington is trying to formulate certain "scenarios" and "rules" for nuclear conflict which are supposed to serve as a guide for others. It remains a mystery on what basis it is assumed that the Soviet Union will start adapting to "scenarios" which suit the U.S. militarist bosses.

You have loss all sense of proportion and reality to expect the USSR to pander to doctrines geared to undermining socialism as a social and political system. But this is precisely the subject of the "directives" on building the U.S. Armed Forces' approved by the Reagan administration. It is these aims which are reflected in Washington's provocative demands that U.S. security be measured by a different yardstick from the security of the USSR and other states.

The stake on force and the threat of force are becoming a kind of pivot on which U.S. foreign policy turns. UPI, which obtained the text of the "directives," notes that they "ignore the possibility of achieving agreement on peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union." Everything is subordinated to the obsession of confrontation on total and regional scale. Small wonder that the Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms are encountering difficulties. The lack of progress at these talks was, to all appearances, preprogrammed by the U.S. Administration. It had no intention of reaching agreement on the basis of equality and equal security. Not yet, anyhow.

It was scarcely an accident that the Pentagon's "comprehensive strategic plan" saw the light of day soon after the Soviet Union took the historic decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Washington's idea of a "protracted" and "victorious" nuclear war is the counter to the conclusion on the inadmissibility of the use of nuclear weapons and to the position of the vast majority of UN member-states, which have declared the use of nuclear weapons to be the gravest crime against humanity.

The Soviet Union says "yes" to joint efforts aimed at preventing any kind of nuclear war. However, the USSR does not intend to enter into discussions with the United States or with anyone else on the subject of "regulating" strikes as "selective," "demonstrative" or "preemptive."

The Soviet Union is aiming in its international policy at the settlement of all disputes and conflict situations by peaceful means and at constructive cooperation between states. The peoples' security is threatened not because there are not enough arms. There are too many.

The USSR continues to believe that approximate parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is sufficient for defense needs. The security interests of the members of these two groupings and international security as a whole would be met by the maintenance of the military balance at declining levels of nuclear and nonnuclear armaments. The Warsaw Pact states have just put forward detailed proposals which, given a businesslike attitude to them on the part of the other side, offer real prospects of military detente and stronger peace without detriment to anyone's legitimate interests.

"We are for broad and fruitful cooperation, free from diktat and interference in others' affairs, among all the peoples of the world to their mutual advantage and for the good of all mankind," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the Kremlin meeting celebrating the USSR's 60th anniversary. "The Soviet Union will continue to do all it can to guarantee the present and future generations a peaceful future. That is the aim of our policy, and we will not depart from it."

UNITED STATES 'EAGER TO DEPLOY' MX MISSILES

LD250015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2307 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- "The creation of new intercontinental MX missiles is the largest U.S. project in the area of armaments in recent years," Vladimir Sukhoy writes in PRAVDA. According to the designs of Pentagon strategists, these missiles should modernize the arsenal of ground-based missiles and shift in favor of the United States the approximate parity in the field of strategic nuclear missiles which exist between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"When declaring the program for creating the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, the U.S. President said that it would allegedly, "help the United States to preserve world peace in the next century," the author recalls.

He even stated that henceforth the missile will be called the "peacekeeper." This is a blasphemous idea if one of takes into account that we are taking about a mass annihilation weapon, a means of nuclear aggression.

"The White House is eager to deploy the new intercontinental missles as soon as possible under the pretext of strengthening American 'deterrent means,'" V. Sukhoy stresses. Here it quite deliberately scorns the balance of forces that has been established and his beginning to directly violate the provisional SALT I agreement and the SALT II treaty. Washington cannot be unaware the "the dense pack formation" contradicts one of the central provisions of these Soviet-American accords -- the obligation of the sides not to create additional silos for intercontinental missiles."

"The real aim of deploying MX missiles is to achieve U.S. military superiority over the USSR, the article says. But such an importune aspiration is noting more than the result of self-hypnosis. Nothing will come of it. The Soviet Union, as was recently stated quite definitively, will be forced to answer the challenge of the American Administration with the deployment of a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class, and its characteristics will not be inforior to the MX."

U.S. EARNESTNESS AT START TALKS QUESTIONED

PM241233 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by APN political observer G. Gerasimov": "Awaiting a response from Washington"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction (START) and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe resume at the end of January and beginning of February in Geneva.

And Washington has suddenly changed horses.

In a pretty unceremonious manner President Reagan's administration has removed Eugene Rostow from the post of director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Richard Starr, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armd forces and disarmament in central Europe was dismissed at the same time.

AP reports "growing confusion concerning Reagan's aims at the arms control talks currently being conducted with the Soviet Union." The agency's observer believes that, as a result of the "purge," Reagan has "left himself open to Soviet propaganda charges that Western policy on nuclear weapons is in disarray."

Disarray there certainly is, but it is not dangerous in itself. The danger lies in the U.S. obsinancy, Washington's reluctance to hold serious negotiations.

Paradoxically, the changes implemented in Washington are evidence that it does not want an agreement: Both Rostow and Starr tended toward the view that the U.S. position should be changed in order to achieve progress at the talks. Rostow's basic "heresy" was his public complaint about attacks by "people who do not want any agreement at all" with the Soviet Union.

Rostow is no "dove": He has always flown with the "hawks" and has constantly talked of ""the Soviet Union's desire for military superiority." It is alarming to note than even this "hawk's" plumage now appears to some people to have insufficient body.

Remember that the U.S. Administration did not want any talks with the Soviet Union -- at least until it assumed a "position of strength" as a result of the implementation of the program for "rearming America." Washington agreed to send representatives to Geneva only after pressure from the allies and under pressure from public opinion abroad and at home.

But the U.S. delegations arrived at the talks in Geneva with proposals they knew were unacceptable. Essentially, they were demanding unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union and they made it clear that the proposals they were presenting were final. From time to time U.S. Officials, including the President himself, would "gladden" the public with reports that the talks were "serious" and that certain progress was being made at them. Edward Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the START talks, reckoned the chances of an agreement in 1983 were 50-50. In fact, the United States strove merely to keep those and the other talks "ticking over." This is admitted by observers in Washington. For example, Senator Gary Hart said that in Geneva the sides are "putting forward their views but no negotiations in the literal sense of the word are taking place." The procrastination, that is, delaying tactics, which the White House has recently tried to disguise by a certain "softening" of its tone, shows that Washington went to Geneva willy-nilly, for inwardly tactical and outwardly political reasons, not because it wanted to conduct a joint quest for disarmament and peace.

This became particularly obvious when the Soviet Union put forward a proposal on equal missile and aircraft levels for the USSR and NATO, and also after the Warsaw Pact countries issued a Political Declaration at the Prague conference offering the West the olive-branch [palmovaya vetv] of peace.

The socialist countries' initiatives were acknowledged as important in West European capitals. Then came the question of the West's response. Hans-Jochen Vogel, Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) candidate for the FRG chancellorship, who visited Washington, Moscow and Paris, talked of the need for a U.S. "counterproposal" at the Geneva talks. SPD figure Egon Bahr said something similar. "The Soviet Union has made a move," he said, "but so far the United States hasn't. It is even proud of the fact that it hasn't budged. That is not the way to get on." British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym advocated moving away from the U.S. "zero option," if it proves impossible, to something else.

At his recent unscheduled press conference Reagan said that he had made leadership changes in order to have a "more unanimous team" capable of "taking quick decisions and securing results at the Geneva talks." However, the "purge" he carried out on the eve of the opening of the new rounds in Geneva does not generate optimism. As yet the U.S. President has proposed nothing new, aside from the so-called zero option, the purpose of which is to upset the established balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Obviously, the purpose of U.S. Vice President George Bush's European trip is to show the allies who is the "horse" and who is the "rider" and to call them "to order." It is equally obvious that his mission will be difficult since the dominant feeling among broad strata of the public as well as among government and political circles in West European countries is in favor of achieving positive results at the talks in Geneva.

The ball is in Washington's court. And it also bears the burden of responsibility for the fate of the quest for peace in Europe and in the world at large.

ZAGLADIN REITERATES SOVIET STANCE AT ARMS TALKS

AU240820 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, January 24 -- The possibility of a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan was hinted at by Vadin Zagladin, the deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party Foreign Bureau, in an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily, PAESE SERA.

Speaking about the resumption in Geneva on Thursday of the United States-Soviet talks on European theater weapons, the party official reiterated Moscow's desire to reduce its medium range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe and warned of the risks involved in NATO plans to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in five European NATO countries if these negotiations fail to lead to a reduction agreement.

He declared that the deployment of the Pershing missiles in West Germany would lead the nation towards "insecurity, not the contrary. In fact, ostpolitik and the treaties which have been signed exclude Germany's need for the Pershings", he argued.

After affirming that the Soviet proposals are aimed at reducing the number of medium range missiles and warheads in Europe, Zagladin warned that "the installation of one single Pershing in West Germany would radically alter the strategic and political situation.

"There would be the need to respond to the missiles in West Germany and in the other four NATO countries", he said.

SOVIET EUROMISSILE REDUCTION EQUATION EXPLAINED

PM211635 Paris LE MATIN in French 17 Jan 83 p 13

[Article by APN commentator Gennadiy Gerasimov: "The Soviet Equation for Europe"]

[Text] The new Soviet proposals for the establishment of lower and equal levels between the USSR and NATO with regard to medium-level missiles in Europe -- proposals which mean the reduction in the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles to the level of the British and French nuclear arsenals -- are arousing objections in the West.

The British and French regard their nuclear arsenals as autonomous and sovereign "deterrence forces." Very well, in that case they must admit that the Soviet Union has the right to have their equivalent in its own nuclear arsenal. Moreover, the Soviet proposals stipulate the fact that the USSR is prepared to subsequently reduce the number of its missiles if Britain or France decide to reduce their "deterrence forces."

At the same time this "autonomy" is regarded as pure convention and form in Moscow. It is difficult to imagine a situation in which the NATO allies of the United States would act "autonomously." It can be presumed that the NATO member-states would act jointly as the members of a military bloc should. For, if that were not the case there would be no reason to form it. [French External Relations Minister] Claude Cheysson clearly stated recently that France cannot be a neutral nuclear country. It is even more difficult to imagine Britain not taking part in the NATO operational plan. That is why Moscow thinks it is fair to take account of those nuclear arsenals.

There is a better idea: the Soviet proposal to abandon all types of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, intended to hit targets in Europe. But the West refuses to discuss that.

The following formula could be used to explain the idea of parity in the missile sphere in Europe:

(A plus B plus C) minus D equals zero

A: British nuclear arsenal/ 64 missiles,

B: French nuclear arsenal/ 98 missiles,

C: U.S. "Euromissiles,"

D: Soviet "Euromissiles."

If according to the Soviet proposal, A plus B equals D, then C equals zero. If C does not equal zero, in other words if the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Europe, then the equation is wrong. The Soviet side would be forced to take measures to restore parity. Raising the level of nuclear confrontation will not consolidate peace in Europe but, instead, will make it even more fragile.

The formula proposed illustrates the situation regarding missles. The Soviet proposal also includes the reduction, until equal levels are reached on both sides, of the number of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons in this region and belonging to both the USSR and NATO. If the number of those aircraft is described as X and the letters in the previous formula are replaced by known values, the following formula is then obtained:

(64 plus 98 plus 0 plus X) minus (D plus X) equals zero.

In this case D equals 162. Given that, according to the Soviet proposal, D is a function of A and B, it is planned to reduce D in proportion to the reductions of A or B and C even down to zero.

The Soviet equation is fair and deserves serious attention.

SOVIET DELEGATE ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE IMPORTANCE

LD242310 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] On 1 February, the ordinary session of the Disarmament Committee will resume in Geneva. This body comprises representatives from 40 countries, including the five nuclear powers.

Here is what the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, told our correspondent in Geneva, Vsevolod Shishkovshiy:

The Disarmament Committee is beginning the third decade of its existence. It has done a great deal of useful work, the drafting of such important international documents as the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the treaty prohibiting the installation of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and ocean floor, and several others documents aimed at limiting the arms race.

However, recently, the work of the committee has been marking time, principally due to the obstructive position of the United States and several of its NATO allies. The United States justifies the concept of a limited nuclear war, protracted and other; new types of weapons, including weapons of mass destruction, are being designed and produced. The danger of war, above all nuclear, is intensifying.

In this context, the importance and role of the Disarmament Committee rises. The Political Declaration of the signatory states of the Warsaw Pact lays particular stress on the need to conclude urgently arrangements on many concrete disarmament issues. The socialist countries have launched an appeal calling on all countries to add impetus to the negotiations in the Geneva Disarmament Committee to work out as soon as possible a treaty on a general and total prohibition on nuclear weapons tests; to speed up the drafting of an international agreement on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons; to work out an agreement prohibiting neutron weapons; to start talks without delay on prohibiting the stationing of all types of weapons in space; to agree, as early as possible, on an international agreement prohibiting radiological weapons; and lastly, to provide impetus to the solution of the problem of strengthening guarantees for the security of nonnuclear states.

These talks are very important and deal with numerous issues. The Soviet delegation and those of the other socialist countries are adopting a constructive position on all these questions, which, obviously on condition that there is a reciprocal will from the other parties, will enable satisfactory arrangements to be concluded in the near future.

WESTERN RESPONSE TO USSR, PACT PROPOSALS URGED

LD242212 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- "There is no more important task today than that of stopping those who would like to unleash another war," PRAVDA writes in its leader. "A strong international front of peace champions is emerging as efforts are made to accomplish this task. The participants in it have everything necessary to achieve their humane and noble goals. The year of 1983 may be made into a turning point in the development of the international situation, marking a move from the escalation of the threat of war towards stronger peace."

The newspaper stresses that the proposals of the Soviet Union at the talks with the United States on medium-range weapons in Europe and on strategic nuclear weapons, just as the initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries to this effect, are paving the way to fair agreements without prejudice to the security of either side on radical reductions in nuclear arsenals and on strengthening mutual trust and universal security.

"The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries made similar proposals to the NATO members in earlier years as well," PRAVDA recalls. However, all those proposals were rejected under all sorts of false pretexts. The world situation imperatively demands that the West examine with utmost responsibility the proposals of the socialist countries, which take account of the interests of all the sides." [quotation marks as received]

"These proposals cannot be passed over in silence, cannot be discarded with the stereotype claims, typical of the West, that there is 'nothing new' in them," the article continues. "This explains the statements of the governments of the NATO countries on the need to 'thoroughly study' the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The peoples, however, cannot be satisfied with promises. They remember what sad consequences for mankind ensued in the past from such promises, not backed by practical efforts to strengthen peace."

"The new peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries have evoked such far ranging international response because they offer the practical possibility to stop dangerous developments, to reverse unfavourable tendencies in international relations, to strengthen mutual trust and to begin accomplishing in practice, one after another, the tasks of limiting and reducing arms arsenals, particularly nuclear weapons," PRAVDA writes. "It depends on the United States and its NATO allies whether the possibility to prevent the build up of nuclear-missile weapons in Europe is realised and whether the threat looming over the peoples of the continent and the world at large diminishes or, conversely, escalates dramatically. The ball is now in their court."

WEST EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO 'ZERO OPTION' NOTED

LD242040 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 24 Jan 83

["Who Is Sowing Discord in NATO?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Reagan's "zero option" for reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe is coming against growing opposition in Western Europe.

Public opinion polls show, the Bonn correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes today, that the planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles enjoys no popularity in West Germany. There is almost unanimity both on the "right" and on the "left", according to him, that the Reagan administration should abandon its "zero option". It should but does not want to. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz unambiguously warned the leader of the West German Social Democratic Party during their recent unofficial meeting in Washington that the United States would not budge from its "zero option." London's DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger as saying that President Reagan is firmly committed to the zero option, demanding that the Soviet Union scraps all its medium range missiles in exchange for the non-deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe.

Let us have another look at the U.S. President's "zero option." Soviet missiles and medium range bombers are a counterbalance to the nuclear weapons of this type deployed in Europe, namely U.S. nuclear capability aircraft using air bases in a number of West European countries, nuclear capability aircraft abroad U.S. aircraft carriers flying the seas around Europe, ground- and sea-launched medium range ballistic missiles and British and French bombers of similar types. All these weapons systems are capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory all the way to the Urals. In addition to this arsenal, the Reagan administration is now going to deploy in Western Europe about 600 medium-range nuclear missiles. According to Washington, the Soviet Union should scrap all its medium-range missiles while the United States will refrain from deploying its medium range missiles in Western Europe. In other words, a comparison is drawn only between Soviet and American land-based missiles, while all the other weapons are left outside the balance of forces.

If the Soviet Union accepted these terms, NATO would have two times as many medium-range delivery vehicles and three times as many nuclear warheads as the Soviet Union has. This is what Washington's "zero" actually means: The United States demands the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, wishing to achieve military superiority in this way. Obviously, Reagan's "zero option" cannot be a basis for discussion. The West European public is well aware of this and that is why it is demanding that the Reagan administration should take a realistic attitude to nuclear weapons in Europe.

There are those in Washington and among its mostly loyal allies who regard this constructive demand of the West European public as "the danger of the collapse" of NATO and "discord" among participants in it. These discord and differences have been provoked by the Reagan administration itself which does not want to reckon with the opinion and vital interests of the West Europeans, who prefer living on to becoming a "zero" in American policy.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

LD211250 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- The 105th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) was held on January 18-20.

The committee has issued a communique which says that matters aimed at organizing a coordinated production of high-performance machines and equipment, electronic equipment, and joint development of advanced technologies and new materials were considered at the session. The CMEA member countries have agreed to accelerate the implementation of measures in this field so as to ensure reciprocal deliveries of new advanced equipment.

The course of implementation of a long-term purpose-oriented program for cooperation in the field of energy, fuel and raw materials was considered. The committee passed a resolution aimed at further pooling efforts for the purpose of fuller satisfaction of the CMEA countries' requirements for fuel and raw-material resources for a long period ahead. Measures were approved to further develop the parallel operation of the united power systems of the CMEA member states.

It was pointed out at the session of the CMEA Executive Committee that the CMEA member countries have carried out large-scale work for the technical reconstruction of all types of transport and introduction of advanced technological processes. Inter-state transport contacts continued to develop.

Considerations on ways to raise the efficiency of utilisation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, fuel and raw-material resources, and other matters of mutual economic cooperation were examined as well.

The Executive Committee analysed the experience in joint planning of individual branches of industry and types of production plants by the countries concerned. The committee set the task of using more widely this form of cooperation during the forthcoming coordination of the national economic development plans for 1986-1990.

The committee endorsed a plan for the Executive Committee's work for 1983-1984, activities for CMEA contacts with international economic and scientific-technical organisations in 1983, as well as the council's budget for the current year.

PRAVDA Commentary

LD231334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2135 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan (TASS) -- The 105th meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held in Moscow, confirmed the socialist states' striving to strengthen their mutual relations in all branches of the economy. Key questions included the organization of coordinated production of highly productive machines and equipment and electronic equipment and the joint creation of advanced technology and materials. Today's PRAVDA writes about this.

Great attention is being paid by CEMA member-countries to the problem of fuel and energy. They propose during the current 5-year plan period to slightly more than double the overall installed capacity of atomic power stations. They are implementing large-scale measures aimed at a more rational and economical use of raw materials and energy resources The meeting of the Executive Committee adopted a decision on further combining efforts for the purpose of satisfying more fully the long-term requirements of the fraternal states for fuel and raw materials.

A vivid example of the effectiveness of cooperation is the 20 years of work by the Central Dispatch Directorate on the unified power systems of CEMA member-countries. It makes it possible to improve the operation of national systems and to reduce losses of electricity, and provides an opportunity for an exchange of power at peak hours. The Executive Committee approved measures for further development of the parallel work of the unified power systems, the commentary says.

With every passing year reciprocal deliveries by fraternal countries are increasing and their transit conveyance of goods is increasing. For this reason the meeting of the Executive Committee discussed questions relating to a strengthening of the material and technical base of transport.

The 105th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee showed anew the broad possibilities and prospects for socialist economic integration.

Polish Representative Comments

LD220450 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow 20 Jan -- Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej chaired the Polish delegation to the 105th meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee which ended in Moscow today.

Talking to PAP Moscow correspondent Wladyslaw Knyopel, Madej emphasized joint planning, priority directions of cooperation in selected industrial branches and construction of a power line from the Khmelnitska nuclear power station to Rzeszow as key points covered by the Moscow meeting.

As regards joint planning, Madej said that issues linked above all with programming and planning by all or part of the CMEA members of joint undertakings were discussed.

This matter [words indistinct] inter-related with financing of enterprises or organisations run jointly by the socialist countries. This subject will reappear on the agenda in the near future.

As regards priority directions in cooperation in the field of industrial production, Poland is particularly interested in manufacture of building equipmment. Being a well-known exporter of building machines, Poland is at the same time interested in expanding production and export of these machines to the socialist countries and acquiring specialisation in this area. This is viewed by Poland as a long-range direction of development of the engineering industry leading the Polish economy far beyond 1985.

On the third subject listed, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej said that Poland was building a section of the power line running through its territory as part of the complete power transmission line from the Khmelnitska nuclear power station to Rzeszow and then on to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Construction of this project must be properly synchronized to allow the flow of electric energy to Poland and other socialist countries at the proper time. This is very important, and the Polish side must make every effort to make up for the delay in construction of its section of the line.

ADMINISTRATION'S FIRST 2 YEARS REVIEWED

PRAVDA Assessment

LD221323 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 22 Jan 83

["Main Result of U.S. Foreign Policy Over Two Years" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- "The escalation by the United States and its NATO partners of the arms race, which is growing into a qualitatively new, much more dangerous stage, and the imperialist policy of force, pressure and blackmail have aggravated the world situation to an extremely dangerous degree. Such is the main result of Washington's foreign policy over the past two years, which can hardly be regarded as contribution to American history." This is how PRAVDA assesses the Reagan administration's foreign policy activity over the past two years. The newspaper points out that "the inglorious reputation of the United States as international gendarme has become even stronger. Complicity in the brutal plunder by the Israeli military in Lebanon, continuing threats and provocations against Cuba and Nicaragua, support for military dictatorships in Latin America and Asia, rapprochement with South African racists, increase in the number of American servicemen stationed abroad only in 1982 by nearly 30,000 people, and establishment of regional military commands in the Armed Forces system -- attest to the hegemonistic aspirations of the United States."

"Assessing the mid-term foreign policy activity of the Reagan administration," the newspaper says, "most statesmen and news analysts in various countries share the view that the Washington course is shaped and carried out in separation from the reality."

"What the world public has realised from the bellicose utterances of the Potomac about aspirations towards U.S. military superiority and 'victorious limited and protracted' nuclear wars," the article points out, "is that the American leaders have too many imperial ambitions and militarist impulses. This gives cause for world-wide justified concern.

U.S. deeds in the international arena convincingly showed whence the threat to peace emanates."

"Where are the Washington strategists leading America, where are they plunging the world?" the article writes. "This question is asked today by millions of people who watch the dangerous direction of U.S. policy. Paradoxical as this might seem, the bellicose declarations and militarist activity of the present U.S. Administration largely contributed to opening the eyes of the broad sections of the population of both sides of the Atlantic, their realisation of the need to curb the mounting war menace."

"All states, if they cherish the fate of their peoples," PRAVDA writes in conclusion, "should be objectively interested in preventing the sliding towards war. Achievement of fair, mutually acceptable accords on the cardinal issues of war and peace, based on the principle of equality and equal security, would meet the vital interests of the American people as well."

IZVESTIYA Summary

LD232312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1553 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow 23 Jan (TASS) -- The past 2 years have been years of economic recession, parallels for which cannot be found in U.S. postwar history, Stanislav Kondrashov writes in IZVESTIYA today, summarizing the results of the activity of President R. Reagan during his 2 years in the White House. For unemployment, which has risen from 7.4 to 10.8 percent during these same 2 years, only prewar, 40-year-old parallels can be found. The 12 million unemployed (and with those on part-time and those who have given up hope of finding work there are 20 million) have become the guinea pigs of Reaganomics.

They tend to make everyone else panicky, and the fear of losing one's job certainly cannot be dispelled by bragging about the rate at which prices are rising, which has indeed slowed down. Homeless people spending the night in cardboard boxes is a new touch in the changing scene on American streets, and it is a feature which is very recent indeed.

All postwar U.S. presidents have sinned in the militarization of foreign policy. However, the article stresses, never has such an accent been placed upon this as during Reagan's time, particularly in contrast with the seventies when his predecessors recognized the presence of military and strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and in one way or another took into account the principle of equality and equal security. And, indeed, never before have those in power had such a great need to quench a special thirst, that of hostility toward and direct hatred of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and communism.

These Californian emotions, and also the calculations being made about achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union, have given a figure that is well known to everyone when translated into the language of military program: $1.6 trillion of allocations for the Pentagon over a period of 5 years. Can the American economy stand this "experiment?" The doubts are multiplying. Opposition to the senseless military expenditure grows as the budget deficit grows. In the present fiscal year the budget deficit might reach about $200 billion and grow even more next year, that is, at the time when -- according to the President's original promises -- it was to have been eliminated.

"Experiments," and risky ones, at that, involving such great concepts as global policy and the fate of peoples suggest an excessive dose of egocentricity and self-presumption and an exaggerated opinion of the capabilities of American capitalism. "Experiments" are fraught with wasting time and, as we know, wasting time has taken place not just during the present U.S. Administration. It means missed opportunities for strengthening peace. It leads to a dangerous lack of stability in American-Soviet relations, the article says.

Authoritative Americans, filled with a feeling of responsibility, have more than once voiced sensible warnings in this connection.

Unfortunately, they do not heed the warnings; as before, Washington does not place much store by a spirit of sobriety and objective analysis, and it continues to waste valuable time on risky and deliberately fruitless "experiments."

MOSCOW SEES DISPARITY BETWEEN REAGAN VIEWS, FACTS

LD250240 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Some points President Reagan has made at a news conference in Washington are the subject of the following comment contributed by news analyst Sergey Losev. This is what he writes:

Actually, the President's news conference was reduced to rather unconvincing attempts to somehow justify the administration's bankrupt policy, as everyone agrees, at home and abroad. Contrary to facts, the President claimed the United States economy was picking up and that the nation had been put on the right course. However, these claims are so remote from reality that there were immediately ironic commentaries in the United States. For example, the ABC television network described the President's news conference as self-adulation and stressed that facts of the actual economic situation produced a totally different picture from the one the President described. The ABC network said that when Ronald Reagan assumed office unemployment was running at 7.5 percent of the work force, 8 million people. Unemployment then increased steadily and now stands at 10.8 percent of the work force, or 12 million people.

In general, instead of trying to rectify economic affairs, the President preferred to picture setbacks as achievements and to resort to claims that delude the public. President Reagan used about the same method in the foreign policy part of his news conference. Replying to remarks of newsmen about a break in continuity in United States policy, he found nothing better than to accuse the Soviet Union of going back on its commitments. But, of course, he produced no proof to substantiate his absolutely false claims, and he could not produce any because the Soviet Union has all along been honoring its commitments strictly and consistently, which cannot be said, however, about the commitments the United States makes.

The American Administration has won the dubious fame of a government that has set a record in violating its own international pledges. It has failed so far to ratify the Soviet-American SALT II treaty signed in 1979 in Vienna. It has opposed itself to the world community by refusing to sign the Law of the Sea treaty already coordinated and ready for signature. It has also shelved such important talks as those about a total and general ban on nuclear arms tests, about limiting and then reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean, and so on.

More recently, Washington announced a decision to deploy MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, which is in crude violation of agreements set down in the SALT I and SALT II treaties. Concerning the Geneva talks to limit medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, the United States President falsified the Soviet stand. He claimed that the USSR had partially agreed to his zero option. Nothing can be farther from the truth than this claim. Quite recently, on 18 January, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said at a news conference in Bonn that the Soviet Union could in no case accept the so-called zero option, because that would amount to totally upsetting the equilibrium in armaments that has been established over the years.

Why should the United States President try to delude the public on issues of domestic and foreign policy? I believe he has done so because, as the CBS TV network said, many Republicans have misgivings about the future of their party and did not rule out the likelihood of losing their majority in the Senate in 1984 and being defeated in that year's presidential elections.

MILITARY COMPLEX'S INFLUENCE ON U.S. BUDGET VIEWED

LD250045 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] The U.S. President must soon present his budget for the coming financial year. This is awaited with trepidation since the deficit will be a heavy one running into many billions. In just the same way, no doubt, the landed gentry used to wait in fear for the next time the promissory notes signed by their card-playing rakish sons were going to be presented and ready to cross swords at the slightest opportunity. Money to pay off these card-playing debts and promissory notes would be found by signing parents, although we know from whom it was taken: from the serfs belonging to the lord. Something similar is now taking place in Washington. Of course, the congressmen did not completely believe Ronald Reagan's assurances that the 1984 budget would be balanced, just as those well-born gentlefolk did not usually believe their rake of a son when he said that he would not get into debt again. The congressmen already suffered a small heart attack when they learned that the budget deficit will be no less than $150 billion. But that was earlier. America signed when she found out what kind of burden had to be borne. In the meantime, the UPI agency reported that today the deficit in this draft budget which Ronald Reagan has to present amounts not to $150 billion but to $215 billion.

This is even more dreadful than the stock market people could have dreamed in their most dreadful dreams. The dollar is being driven toward the chopping block of financial collapse, bringing back the specter of the stock exchange in 1929. But there is a limit to everything. Rumors alone that there is going to be a huge deficit have already thrown the dollar off its pedestal. Already it has been replaced by the West German mark and the Japanese yen whose values in terms of the dollar have risen by between 21 and 12 percent over the past weeks.

Who, then, plays the role of the chieftain casting the ancestral inheritance to the winds? I would name His Excellency, the military-industrial complex. Never before has he been so influential in the White House and in the government. Never before has what he said been so bewitching. Never before have they placed at his disposal such an Aladdin's lamp. But if one comes down to personalities, then Caspar Weinberger is the one who comes closest to the role of the ruinous chieftain, handing out the promissory notes: head of the Pentagon, favorite, wunderkind, highly promoted individual and placer of orders with the military-industrial complex. President Reagan has a weakness for him, once calling him "my personal Disraeli." For his own part, Weinberger compared his boss to Winston Churchill.

Weinberger came to the notice of Reagan 15 years ago when Reagan was governor of California. He entrusted the finances to his Disraeli. Weinberger cut back expenditure so furiously that soon President Nixon himself invited him to come to Wasington on promotion. In his job as compiler of the budget he was given the nickname of Cap the Knife. Now the Pentagon chief's nickname is rather different -- he is now known as Caspar the ladle. He no longer cuts but ladles bottomless trillions into the military barrel. Both James Baker, the White House chief of staff, and David Stockman, the present director of the Budget Office, tried to make him see at least a little reason, but Caspar the ladle unfailingly got the President's support. How does he manage to do this?

American journalists have described one of the methods used by this Caspar the ladle. At one of the President's conferences nearly all the advisers started to insist that the Pentagon's appetite ought to be cut down a little, that the country's economy would not be able to stand such an astronomical deficit. Weinberger showed the President two charts which had been prepared in advance, two little sketches. On one of them was written: "This is the Reagan budget" -- not the Weinberger budget, not the Pentagon budget, but the Reagan budget. Above it was drawn an American soldier, very portly, very stout, and in his hands was a machinegun, producing an impressive effect. On the other chart were the words: "The Stockman budget" -- that is to say, the budget of those who wanted to cut military expenditure somewhat. Above this one, too, there was a soldier; but no, not a soldier, a mini-soldier, a pale copy of a soldier. It was an emaciated soldier on the point of falling to the ground and in his hands not even a rifle but something unrecognizable rather like something cut out of wood. Weinberger reckoned correctly. He and the President have the same instincts. Looking at these charts Ronald Reagan, against advice, chose the portly soldier and the Pentagon budget.

ZORIN NOTES ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF ARMS RACE

LD231453 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 23 Jan 83

[From the "Moscow Viewpoint" program presented by Valentin Zorin -- read by announcer]

[Text] There is often much discussion of growing military programs but I'd like to mention one important aspect of this issue, an aspect that American political leaders and the mass media in recent discussions most often ignore: the economic consequences of the arms race both for the United States and the Soviet Union.

A couple of years ago there were many in Washington who liked to talk about how boosting military programs could ensure a U.S. victory over the Soviet Union without having to use the weapons that are being stockpiled in American arsenals. They said that the Soviet economy which is having serious difficulties would simply not endure a new arms buildup imposed by Washington and that the Soviet Union would be defeated with an economic weapon. But since then such statements in Washington have become increasingly rare. A few weeks ago Vice President Bush once again brought up this matter but with a new slant. According to THE WASHINGTON POST George Bush told reporters in his home that the United States and the Soviet Union are having tremendous economic problems because of the huge military programs. As you see, the tone has changed somewhat and the vice president is not only talking about negative economic consequences or the arms race to the Soviet Union, but also admits that it's a heavy burden on the economy of the United States.

Apparently 2 years ago the leaders of the current administration were assured by their advisers that the economy of the Soviet Union was about to collapse and it only had to be given a little shove into the precipice. The American press 2 years ago published excerpts from CIA reports that evidently were the basis for the administration's political course. However, it came out recently that the CIA has two new reports drawing conclusions that are diametrically opposed to those made 2 years ago. According to the new reports that got into the newspapers, the rate of economic development in the Soviet Union over the past 30 years has risen sharply and will continue to grow. It is also reported that the Soviet Union is capable of producing most of the equipment that it buys from the West.

The American mass media have also spread plenty of lies about Soviet agriculture. On this subject there is an interesting article printed recently in the American press by a professor of economy, Harry Shaffer, from Kansas University. He is an authority on the Soviet economy, particularly agriculture. This authoritative specialist cited figures on the growth of grain output in this country, figures that show triple growth since the days of tsarist Russia. Professor Shaffer writes that the Soviet Union buys foreign grain because the Soviet leadership long ago made an extraordinary and by no means unsuccessful attempt to improve the diet of its citizens. But to produce one pound of meat, for instance, you need 8-14 pounds of grain. That is a simple explanation, said the professor. But he added that the per capita consumption of meat in the Soviet Union is greater than the average in such countries as Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain and many others. Any objective person can easily see what a gap there is between the stereotype of American propaganda about Soviet agriculture and the facts written by the specialist from Kansas University.

I have deliberately used American statistics to avoid any accusations of handing out propaganda. I'd like to stress that if there is anyone in Washington who is expecting the Soviet economy to collapse because of defense spending they are engaged in wishful thinking. Naturally, I can't say that the considerable defense spending we've been forced into is not a burden to us. We have no other choice because of the policy of the Reagan administraiton. The Soviet Government for its part has repeated on many occasions that it has never wanted and is not now striving for military superiority over the United States. The leaders of the current American Administration, however, have stated more than once that they would like superiority over the Soviet Union and as General Secretary Andropov has said, the Soviet Union under no circumstances will permit a change in the current military and strategic balance. Naturally, this requires plenty of resources and certain sacrifices, but those who predict a collapse of the Soviet economy obviously do not know the facts. As for the consequences of the arms race to the U.S. economy, you are unfortunately aware of the negative effects of the gigantic military budget of the Pentagon. The leaders of the current administration are like that unreasonable person in an old parable who tried to lift a rock that was too heavy for him and ended up by dropping it on his foot.

MOSCOW TV DISCUSSES U.S. ECONOMIC 'CRISIS'

LD221752 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Data just published in Washington indicate that the crisis which has hit the U.S. economy is continuing to deepen. First of all, during the past few weeks the army of the unemployed again increased by several hundred thousand. Now it is in excess of the 12 million mark. Output continues to decline in such key branches of industry as steel production, the automotive industry, machinebuilding, and construction. Again, for the umpteenth time, Reagan's forecasts have proved unfounded. In an attempt to reassure Americans, he repeatedly said that one needs to be patient for a little while and that prosperity, allegedly, awaits the Americans around the corner.

However, there are considerably more corners in White House promises than there are in the Pentagon. The Pentagon, specifically, is a significant factor underlying the fact that the U.S. economy is experiencing not only one of the deepest, but also one of the lengthiest economic crises. The present crisis started in the autumn of 1979. Thus, this is already the 4th year that the U.S. economy has been floundering in the crisis quagmire.

When the Republican Party came to power 2 years ago, its leaders, in promising Americans economic prosperity, put their trust to a considerable extent in the arms race not only as a means by which the United States was to achieve military superiority, but also as a method of healing the country's economic illnesses.

While other branches of industry depend on a fluctuating demand, Reagan's economic advisers reasoned, the market for the output of the military-industrial concerns is stable. And allegedly, the greater the funds allocated for the Pentagon budget, the greater the simulus to the country's entire economic machine.

One of the characteristic features of the present crisis in the American economy is precisely that this crisis, the most serious since the catastrophe early in the thirties, has come in a period of the highest military appropriations in the entire history of the United States.

This may in no way be regarded as a simple coincidence. What we have here is one of the grossest errors by the leaders of the Republican administration: Diverting a considerable part of the national product to military arsenals has not only not stimulated the economy, on the contrary, it has caused it to stagnate and has caused many of the present difficulties.

An important element in the situation which has now come about in the U.S. economy is the enormous budget deficit, in other words, the amount by which budget expenditures exceed budget revenue. In the present financial year this excess amounted to neither more nor less than $100 billion. In the next financial year, according to the economists' calculations, this deficit will double and will reach $200 billion.

By the way, in their letters to us, some of our TV viewers have requested us to tell them what the state debt of the United States is, from where it finds funds to make both ends meet and from whom it borrows.

Well, the main means of covering the deficit created by excess of expenditures over revenues is state loans, the issuing of state interest-bearing securities. Many well off Americans and also corporations consider it advantageous to acquire government securities, guaranteeing a constant interest.

But debt is debt. First, it has to be returned and, second the holders of the government securities have to be paid considerable interest. As American financial experts have calculated, out of the planned $200 billion deficit in the budget for the next fiscal year some $80 billion are interest payments to the holders of government securities. But these huge amounts of money need to be taken from somewhere. The source is always the same: the pockets of the American taxpayer. Thus, the American working people are not only bearing the immediate burden of the crisis through the loss of their jobs or the daily fear of losing them, they are also forced to cover the gigantic government military expenditure which enrich a small group of military industrialists.

There is also a political aspect to the latest reports on the U.S. economic situation which have just been published in Washington. Two years ago on coming to power, the Republican administration announced as its main aim establishing order in the country's economy. Now one sees in America that not only the owners of the companies suffering bankruptcies are insolvent debtors, but also the leaders of the Republican Party. All that they termed "Reaganomics" without false modesty has turned out to be a soap bubble, a bluff. This is giving rise to growing anxiety, but also to indignation among broad segments of the American public. Indignation is also being manifested by those who recently were the mainstays of the Reagan government: representatives of big business. In this connection, one further report published in the American press is rather curious, and that is evidence that many of the country's influential industrialists, managers of major corporations, are now preparing an attack on the President from an unexpected quarter. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes: A number of senators and congressmen, closely linked with some major corporations, will introduce in the near future a bill in Congress depriving the country's President of the right to impose various kinds of sanctions and restrictions on the export of American goods, including also in trade with the Soviet Union.

Well, a revealing fact. As long as the managers of major corporations regarded their position as stable, they readily supported the weapon of economic sanctions to which Washington resorted. As they often say: Why worry about luxuries as long as we have enough to live on [ne do zhiru, byt by zhivu]. A revealing fact and one which shows to what extent anxiety over the state of affairs in the nation's economy has gripped not only the rank-and-file Americans but also the managers of big business.

BROWN RESIGNS FROM STRATEGIC FORCES COMMITTEE

LD230100 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Harold Brown, who occupied the post of defense secretary in the Carter administration, has decided to withdraw from the so-called "Strategic Forces Committee" which was recently created by President Reagan. In a letter sent to Reagan he cited as his reason the fact that he is a paid consultant of one of the Pentagon's largest contractors the TRW corporation, and this, he said, "could affect the appearance of objectivity" of the committee's work. It is known that its basic task is to draw up and present recommendations by 18 February concerning the optimal method for basing the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles -- a first strike strategic weapon, which the Reagan administration intends to deploy within the framework of its unprecedented program for the "rearmament of America."

Certain observers see deeper reasons than his close links with the military-industrial complex in Brown's unexpected decision to withdraw from the committee, which to date has only had three sittings. As is well-known, Brown in no way belongs among those officials supporting "moderate" positions in military policies. However, even he felt awkward amongst members of the commission who were preaching the type of vehement militarism which totally rules out any kind of sober approach to the issues of war and peace.

Brown refused to support deliberately untrue assertions made by Washington "hawks", about some kind of "window of vulnerability" and the "lagging behind" of the United States from the USSR in the strategic sphere, which are being used by Washington as a pretext for whipping up the arms race.

AMERICA'S 'MOOD' 'UNFAVORABLE' TO REAGAN PROGRAM

LD211210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Jan 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Excerpts] It is 2 years today that the Reagan administration has been in power. Today, throughout the world, what has been and what the future will hold is being analyzed and commented on. [camera shows cartoon of Reagan as 100 percent for U.S. military-industrial complex]

Reagan was carried to the White House on a wave of chauvinism provoked and used by America's militarist forces which had been quiet for a time after Vietnam.

At present, America's mood is beginning to change markedly compared with what it was in the year of Reagan's election. This process has not yet ended. Its speed will depend in many respects on the state of the country's economy. But already now opposition to the arms race in America itself has become more serious than was expected by the forecasters.

During the past 2 years, the Reagan administration has managed to frighten the American people with its imperturbable discussion of a future nuclear war, and it did so in such a way that millions started to doubt the reliability and sober thinking of their leaders. [camera shows advertisement in NEW AGE magazine which reads: "Nuclear war is bad for business. Let us support a freeze of nuclear arsenals"] This was paid for by National Nectar Products of California, which is a visible part of the iceberg of America's offended business circles -- offended by boycotts and sanctions, by broken contracts.

In a word, fair winds and favorable currents are changing for the Reagan administration into unfavorable ones. How will the administration confirm and adapt itself to them?

It looks as if the present series of resignations and dismissals reflect internal controversies in the President's Cabinet, both in his official Cabinet and in his kitchen cabinet.

It is possible, of course, to not take into account the mood in the country and among the allies, but for how long? To some extent and under some pressure one is all the same attempting to change the tone of the phraseology. But for something to be changed in essence, for the plans to be changed: so far this is not noticeable, so far this is not visible, so far this cannot be said.

U.S. TO INCREASE FUNDS FOR SPACE MILITARY PROGRAMS

LD212015 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Washington January 21 TASS -- Over the coming five years, the U.S. Administration intends to increase significantly appropriations for military preparations in space so as to bring them up to 11 billion dollars by the year 1987. This information was released here today by the association of proponents of arms control.

These huge sums of money will go primarily into the further development of the "shuttle" programme for launching reusable spacecraft, into expanding the network of spy satellites which already now number several dozens. Besides, work will be stepped up to develop different systems of anti-satellite weapons.

ARTICLE EXAMINES U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR SPACE

AU191502 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 18 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by "USSR State Prize winner" Aleksey Vasilyev: "Along the Path of Militarization: The U.S. Space Program" -- date, place not given]

[Text] The first commercial flight of the Columbia space shuttle inaugurated the new large-scale program that is one of the steps being taken by the United States toward the militarization of space. The Pentagon attaches the same importance to this system as it does to the MX missiles, to the Trident-equipped submarine missile carriers, and to the B-1B bombers.

The program for the modernization of strategic weapons, which the U.S. Administration made public on 2 October 1981, devotes special attention to space military systems. At the end of June 1982 the U.S. Air Force announced the establishment of a space military command. This step is indicative of the Pentagon's evaluation of space systems as important tools for military operations. The presidential statement on national policy in the space sector (on 4 July 1982) directly referred to the use of space for military purposes. It is not accidental that the periodical CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY which reflects the discussions in the U.S. Congress, wrote that, although the shuttle was built by NASA, all decisive rights concerning its launching are the prerogative of military authorities.

This is why no one can be deceived by the fact that during the last Columbia flight two civil communications satellites were installed on board the shuttle, one of them (ANIK) belonging to a private Canadian company. This fact was announced in order to reassure public opinion. The American taxpayer had to be somehow reassured that a program which since 1972 has been subsidized by the taxpayer, on the basis of a paragraph on the civil organization of NASA, had not been conducted entirely in the interests of the Pentagon. Discussions had already taken place on this subject and had proved unpleasant for the U.S. Administration. During the discussions and debates in the House of Representatives, in particular, in connection with the 1983 NASA budget, it was alleged that over 20 percent of this organization's budget (amounting to over $1 billion annually) is being consumed by the Defense Department. It recently became known that, according to the plan, more than half of the 70 flights envisaged for the period up to September 1987 will be implemented according to Pengaton programs.

The clear change in the U.S. space program toward militarization is reflected in the unprecedented growth of Pentagon expenditures for space programs, which considerably exceed NASA expenditures.

In recent years we have on several occasions come across cases of individual achievements in the scientific and technological sector which in the West have brought about important changes in weapons and have even influenced military-political concepts. We are now observing a similar situation in the United States. The development of space equipment is being implemented in close connection with American strategic policy.

The following events are noteworthy: the proclamation of the concept "superior counteraction," the well-known presidential directive No 59 signed by President Carter and his measures providing for an intensification of the role of space systems in U.S. strategic armaments, which is being further pursued by the present administration.

People in the United States presume that the transfer of the arms race into this new sector will load an additional burden on the Soviet economy. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, this is how the Pentagon directives for the 1984-1988 period read: "The United States must develop such weapons system as are likely to impose an excessively high cost on the USSR in maintaining military production, are likely to open up new spheres of competition, and are likely to make the previous Soviet capital investment in its military economy useless."

In addition to this, the U.S. leaders, who, in their statements, are pleading for further strategic stability, are by no means worried about the fact that the establishment of a new military space system and the deployment of various types of weapons in space envisaged in this connection are actually undermining stability and leading the world toward a dangerous abyss. It is obvious that mankind urgently needs the implementation of the Soviet initiative -- namely, the conclusion of a treaty on banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in space. This would be useful for everyone, since such a step on the part of all states is likely to ensure the security of all nations.

U.S. POLICY ON AID TO DEVELOPING STATES ASSAILED

LD211418 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 21 Jan 83

["Dollar Blackmail Proves To Be No Use" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes:

The United States may deny American financial aid to the developing states, which will not adhere at the United Nations Organization to the political line welcome to Washington, the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency quoted today Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the U.N., as saying.

Such a threat from a high-ranking official of the Washington administration is no slip of the tongue. The point at issue is a purposeful policy of the White House trying to subordinate to itself through dollar hand-outs the developing countries, which make an overwhelming majority among the U.N. member-states, force them to give up an independent foreign policy. "He who pays the piper, orders the tune." This is the old saying which the money-bags in Washington wish now to elevate to the basis "norm" of international relations.

Numerous facts can be cited to prove that the Reagan administration is increasingly exasperated by the activities of the developing states in the international arena. The latter's independent policy, their denunciation of the imperial ambitions of the USA and its allies in some areas of the world have angered official Washington. It is not fortuitous that after the adoption by the U.N. General Assembly and other U.N. bodies of a number of important documents condemning the policy of the United States, the White House has openly taken course for a sabotage of the work of the international community.

Suffice it to recall the refusal of the USA to make installments to finance the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the U.N. Law of the Sea Commission after these U.N. agencies had passed decisions objectionable to Washington. The United States has repeatedly threatened to terminate its other payments to the [words indistinct].

Now, as follows from Jeane Kirkpatrick's pronouncements, they in Washington wish to go even farther -- to blackmail the developing countries by depriving them of the financial aid they so badly need in order to make them subordinate to American diktat. Apparently, they in Washington are still longing for the "good old times" when the United States could easily control the U.N. due to a "mechanical majority" obedient to it.

But history cannot be reversed even by most lavish dollar handouts. This has again born out by the results of the recent meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the non-aligned countries in Managua. Contrary to (?the intrigues) of American diplomacy, in particular of the closest colleagues of Jeane Kirkpatrick herself, this important forum of the Non-Aligned Movement has condemned the imperialist policy of the United States in Latin Ameirca. Washington's "carrot and stick" policy has again proved to be a failure -- the dollar blackmail didn't work.

WEINBERGER COMMENTS ON ATTEMPT ON POPE'S LIFE

LD241822 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has reiterated allegations about the "involvement" of the secret services of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the attempt on the pope's life on May 13, 1981. Obviously living up to the characteristic given him by American observers, a pathological liar, the U.S. defence secretary said during his appearance on a CNN program on Saturday that although he did not have any proof of the Bulgaria's [as received] and the Soviet Union's involvement in the attempt on the pope, he nevertheless thought that the charge was not entirely groundless.

What purpose is pursued by such statements? The answer is simple: The United States has to foment enmity towards socialist countries as a way of distracting attention from the militarist psychosis accompanying the U.S. war preparations in Western Europe. It would like to drive a wedge between those Catholics and communists which are jointly working for peace and against the threat of war.

The remarkable thing is that the mythical "involvement" of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in "international terrorism" is being alleged by those who are giving support to the repressive regimes in Chile and El Salvador, backing the Israeli aggressors, engineering assassinations of notable politicians and statesmen in other countries and regarding day-to-day violence in their own country as nothing out of the ordinary.

The Turkish neofascist Agca was found guilty of attempting to kill the pope and sentenced by an Italian court to life in prison. The attempts of the CIA and the Italian secret services cooperating with it to use (eighteen months after the trial!) Agca's "fresh evidence" about the "involvement" of Bulgarian citizen Antonov have not yet been backed by any proof. Nor could they have because there is no "proof" of this kind in reality.

Both Bulgaria and the Soviet Union have already rejected angrily these absurd charges and characterised them, and with good reason, as an unseemly attempt to smear the peace policy of socialist countries. The progressive press and notable public figures and politicians in a number of countries, including the United States, have for their part characterised anti-Bulgarian and anti-Soviet slander as an act of cold war obviously orchestrated by the CIA.

Mr Weinberger insinuations can mislead only those who want to be misled.

U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION IN FISHING CITED

LD221502 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 9 Jan 83

[From the "Man and Ocean" program]

[Excerpts] The SRTM-8459 has returned to her own port from a scientific voyage. Scientific research undertaken jointly with U.S. specialists, has been carried out in the Bering Sea, according to an international program. Our correspondent is talking to Oleg Arkadyevich Bulatov, captain's assistant for scientific affairs.

[Begin recording] [Bulatov] Despite recently complicated relations between the USSR and the United States, caused by Reagan's policy and also by the ending of many kinds of Soviet-U.S. relations, cooperation in the science of fisheries, which our institute has been implementing together with the northwestern fisheries research center in Seattle, is continuing.

Thus, in accordance with the coordinated 5-year program of international cooperation, the 1981 bilateral meeting of scientists from the USSR and the United States in Seattle decided to organize an expedition in the Bering Sea to study the breeding habits of important kinds of fish. At the end of June in [word indistinct] harbor we received on board a representative of the U.S. northwestern fisheries research center, (Steve Moulton). We received him for the purpose of participating in trawling work in the eastern and northwestern parts of the Bering Sea. The first stage of this work included joint Soviet-Japanese-American activities on the intercalibration of trawling equipment. Work of this kind lasted for almost 10 days. At present, the data on intercalibration is being analyzed and will be discussed at the next meeting of Soviet and American scientists, planned for 1983 in Seattle.

Joint Soviet-American work, particularly in the Bering Sea, on evaluating the biological mass of the main kinds of industrial fish, can assist in and be the basis for allocating to the Soviet Union a quota for fishing in such an important area for our fishing industry as the eastern part of the Bering Sea, in the U.S. zone.

[Correspondent] Another vessel, Mys Tikhiy, is now at sea. Her scientific group is also carrying out planned research jointly with U.S. scientists. Business cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists is continuing. [end recording]

U.S. RADIOACTIVE WASTE CONTAMINATING OCEAN

LD231354 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0325 GMT 23 Jan 83

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Mostovets]

[Text] New York, 23 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. fishing vessels prefer to avoid the Farallon Islands situated not far from the western coastline of the United States. As scientists recently discovered, fish caught in this region of the ocean are dangerous to eat since they contain an enhanced quantity of radioactive matter. The region for the radioactive contamination of flora and fauna around the Farallon Island is well known. Located here is one of the many radioactive "dumps" belonging to the Pentagon which for decades has been polluting the world ocean with production waste from its nuclear centers and enterprises. As experts have established, the casings of many containers with radioactive waste have been damaged by corrosion and water pressure.

International organizations and governments of various countries have repeatedly protested against the world ocean being turned into a radioactive dump. However the Pentagon and the U.S. Administration ignore these protests. Research data by specialists in the field of nuclear energy shows, at the moment, there are more than 1,000 containers with radioactive waste, mainly brought from the nuclear center of the U.S. military department in Pittsburg, located on the bottom of the sea.

PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE'S VISIT TO U.S. REVIEWED

First Round of Talks

OW221219 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has the following comments on the first 2 days of the Japan-U.S. summit talks held in Washington:

Except for the "unshakable alliance" mentioned by Prime Minister Nakasone, both sides have got no further during the first 2 days of the summit talks than where they stood prior to the start of the talks.

Prime Minister Nakasone has no intention of offering Mr Reagan any "new" present, other then the "gifts" he has brought along with him. As is known, the "gifts" Prime Minister Nakasone has brought include an outstanding increase in Japan's military budget, loans to speed up war preparations in South Korea, the transfer of military technology to the United States and various measures taken to further open Japan's market to American commodities. However, Prime Minister Nakasone has not given consent to the U.S. request for import liberalizations on beef and oranges.

The U.S. side continues to impose pressure on Japan to speed up its expansion of military capabilities on the one hand and strongly demand Japan liberalize its import of agricultural products from the United States on the other.

When the "gifts" Prime Minister Nakasone has brought along with him from Japan, as well as the relationship of an "unshakable alliance" between Japan and the United States are taken into consideration, Prime Minister Nakasone has evidently drawn Japan into further involvement in the aggressive strategy of the United States than any of his predecessors.

It would be naive to believe that the United States will treat Japan as an ally on equal standing. This is quite evident when the experience of U.S. allies in Western Europe is taken into account. In this connecton, the ruling clique in Japan has not only incurred displeasure among the people of all Asian countries but also volunteered to promote the political, military and material interests for the United States by accepting the role of gendarme in the Southeast Asia and the Pacific area at a high cost.

It is quite obvious where such a policy will lead. It is feared that Japan will become the source of tension in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. This is exactly the concern on the results of the Japan-U.S. summit talks in Washington expressed by Japan's opposition parties, according to a KYODO report.

Referring to an "unshakable alliance" mentioned at the meeting, the Japan Socialist Party said that this is a clear demonstration of Japan's further involvement in U.S. strategy and the country's greater military role in the Far East.

A Japanese Communist Party official pointed out Prime Minister Nakasone's meeting with Reagan in Washington is a dangerous attempt to drag the Japanese people into a new war. And an official of Komeito pointed out that Prime Minister Nakasone easily accepted a U.S. request for dangerous arms expansion. The conservative opposition party, the New Liberal Club, stated that Prime Minister Nakasone has taken a dangerous course in his foreign policy by playing up to the United States.

WASHINGTON POST Interview

OW231459 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST 19 January published a report on an interview with Prime Minister Nakasone. In this connection, our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has the following report:

Mr Takeo Fujinami accompanied Prime Minister Nakasone during his visit to the United States as his spokesman. He denied a press report that quotes the prime minister as saying that Japan's defense efforts aim at intercepting Soviet long-range Backfire bombers and at blockading the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits. And only a week ago, Prime Minister Nakasone personally denied a Seoul news agency report on his remarks on the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military alliance.

It seems that the mass media of the countries that are opposed to detente have distorted Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks rather too frequently. It may be a plot to discredit Prime Minister Nakasone in the eyes of world public opinion and thereby deprive him of chances to have contacts with the socialist countries.

In addition to these questions, however, there arises another reasonable doubt: It may be possible that Prime Minister Nakasone has consciously made remarks that can be interpreted in two ways, which THE WASHINGTON POST and the Seoul news agency did.

In his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, Prime Minister Nakasone called Japan an "unsinkable carrier," and the Japanese side did not deny this report. Calling Japan an "unsinkable carrier" is by no means a new expression. It was an expression that General MacArthur thought up. He used this expression when he spoke to Congress on the advantages to the United States of establishing military bases in Japan. At that time, General MacArthur also used another expression, calling Japan a "pistol aimed at the heart of Asia." Applied to the current situation, this expression should be changed to "F-16's aimed at the heart of Asia."

World public opinion will not judge the true intention of the Japanese Government by its denials of the press reports but by its actual actions. However, when its actual actions are taken into consideration, the Japanese Government has allowed the United States to deploy F-16's carrying nuclear weapons in Japan and this will certainly pose a danger to its neighboring countries. It has also allowed U.S. carriers and submarines carrying nuclear weapons to pay port calls in Japan. Nobody has ever heard the U.S. side deny that the war vessels and aircraft stationed in Japan carry nuclear weapons.

'Storm of Protest'

LD220024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Jan 83

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Dunayev]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Washington has come to an end. I would not like to give a detailed summary of the results; there simply is no time for that. But the whole world is now talking and writing about one particular remark by Nakasone, and it is necessary to talk about it without delay. In his interview with THE WASHINGTON POST, the Japanese prime minister said the following: The Japanese archipelago must be an unsinkable aircraft carrier. That unsinkable aircraft carrier for America means threats and provocations against the Soviet Union.

Today three opposition parties in Japan condemned Nakasone's promise to turn the Japanese archipelago into an American aircraft carrier. These opposition parties are the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and Komeito. A Socialist Party official spokesman said today: Nakasone is offering a very dangerous plan and is pushing the Japanese people again into the abyss of war.

It is difficult not to agree with that analysis. Nakasone's provocative statement will not go unnoticed not only in Japan but also in other countries and especially in the countries neighboring Japan. Nakasone himself tried to make out that he did not utter that sentence during his interview with American journalists, and that it was added subsequently. Apparently the storm of protest which has arisen has frightened him. But this sinister sentence was uttered and this has been confirmed by Japanese journalists who accompanied Nakasone when he gave the interview to THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S., Japanese Military Plans

LD220048 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] According to press reports from both Tokyo and Washington one of the results of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to the United States will be the eventual transfer to Japan of military responsibility for a substantial body of strategic water extending 1,000 miles south of Japan. We now bring you a comment from our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Closer military cooperation between the United States and Japan will go far beyond the guarding of sea lanes in the Pacific. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES news service, American plans for other new Japanese commitments include the bottling up of the Soviet Far Eastern Fleet in seas off Siberia. That would require the blocking by Japan of three strategic straits there. These plans are much farther down the road. Short term plans provide for a higher level of Japanese military preparedness, the exchange of military technology and intelligence information, and so on. To give you an idea of what Japan will have to add to its present arsenal solely to guard sea lanes in the Pacific I'll give you some American figures issued in 1981. Thus Japan needs some 70 new combat ships, 25 submarines, 125 antisubmarine planes and at least 100 F-15 Eagle fighters.

Such a military buildup will hardly go down smoothly with Japan's neighbors and other nations in the region who still remember that Japan was responsible for some (?14 million) lives during World War II. Thus, when the American planners openly discuss the possibility for direct Japanese involvement in a conflict that would require the blocking of strategic straits close to the Soviet Union, it stops being a defensive move, as the United States claims. Reacting to a Soviet press report which states this country's concern at Japan's involvement in American military plans, the State Department has said that the Soviet Union is out to intimidate Japan and that it excites exaggerated fears.

When Cuba acquires torpedo boats which cannot block any straits off the American coast, the State Department says that it is a major American concern, but when such a strong nation as Japan is to extend its naval power 1,000 miles south of its coast and is counted upon to assist the United States in a conflict with the Soviet Union by bottling up its Far Eastern Fleet, it is nobody's business, or so the State Department claims. Cuban MIG fighters, which, as American experts say, cannot deliver nuclear weapons, go beyond its legitimate defense needs. That's what we hear from Washington. But the stationing of American F-16 fighters in the north of Japan from where they can strike Soviet territory with nuclear arms is defense. If you're looking for logic in what the State Department says, you'll find little, if any. The truth is that the United States would like to involve as many nations in a conflict with the Soviet Union as possible. Creating a hostile environment around the Soviet Union is an integral part of the American strategy to fight far away from its own shores and cushion Soviet retaliation by spreading it between American allies.

According to the secret Pentagon document, fiscal 1984-88 defence guidance, the United States is to prevail in a prolonged nuclear war with the Soviet Union. The document does not say that America's allies in Western Europe and the Far East will survive it.

Efforts to Build Up Military

LD230003 Moscow TASS in English 2250 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Where Japan Is Being Pushed To? -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- The present leaders of Japan, which is now economically the second important country of the capitalist world, are ready to build up their armaments, though the Japanese Constitution rules out a possibility of waging a war and even prohibits formation of ground, naval or air forces.

But as compensation for that step, the Japanese Government would like to get from the United States substantial economic concessions, writes the newspaper PRAVDA, commenting on the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to Washington. Specifically, the Japanese Government seeks that the United States should not hamper the sale of Japanese commodities, including cars, in the American market and should not impose its own commodities on Japan.

In a bid to gain favour of the Reagan administration, the Japanese Government announced a rise in Japan's military expenditures, gave consent to hand over to the United States its ultra-modern technology to be used in military purposes, agreed to render economic aid to the U.S. satellite -- South Korea, -- a huge sum of 4,000 million dollars.

And nevertheless Nakasone was accorded a cool reception in Washington, PRAVDA recalls. He was told that a 6.5 percent rise in Japan's military budget is "insufficient" and demanded that Japan should more rapidly undertake actions to build up its military preparations. The prime minister was told that the United States expected Japan to share the responsibility for defense of a huge area of Asia, Pacific, the Far East.

As to economic problems, vitally important to Japan, Nakasone's interlocutors unceremoniously demanded that he should restrict exports of cars and other commodities to the United States and meanwhile should not hamper the access to the Japanese market of American, above all farm products.

Nevertheless, Washington's demands that Japan should broaden the sphere of preparations for military activity in the radius of at least 1,000 miles of its shores, receives support in the Japanese military circles which certainly link their own plans with the designs of militarization of the country -- they have obviously learned nothing from the defeat in the Second World War.

Rally Against Military Alliance

LD231206 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 23 TASS -- A rally of protest against the dangerous course of the Liberal Democratic Party for an arms buildup and the extension of the military alliance with the U.S. was staged by the Japanese Peace Committee in the Shiba Seinen Kaikan Hall [spelling of place names as received] on Saturday. Participants in the meeting protested against plans to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier and against the turning of the country into a battleground of nuclear warfare.

The resultion of the rally stresses the need to further step up the struggle of all the progressive forces of the country for scrapping the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" and for preventing the revision of the present-day Japanese Constitution in the spirit of nationalism and militarism, the newspaper AKAHATA reports today.

U.S. Press Assesses Visit

LD211058 Moscow TASS in English 2358 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] New York January 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

Our talks were highly fruitful -- he has sold me a Toyota car, grimly says President Reagan standing at the mike. Next to him is Japanese Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone with a sugary smile on his face. This expressive cartoon has been published in the newspaper NEW YORK DAILY NEWS commenting on the results of U.S.-Japanese summit meeting on trade and economic issues. The talks in Washington, observers note, have once again demonstrated that trade differences between the USA and Japan are acute and irreconcilable.

The question of quotas for the export of Japanese cars to the USA is one of the most acute issues in the incessant trade war between Tokyo and Washington. The cheaper and cost saving Japanese Toyota and Datsun cars continue successfully competing with the Ford and Crysler cars in the American market. Under these conditions the American car companies have called on official Washington for assistance.

The Reagan administration, which loudly lashes out at protectionism only when it is an obstacle to the expansion of American monopolies, imposed on Japan in 1981 a "voluntary" limitation on its cars exports to the USA for a term of two years. Nowadays, as the newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL reports, the Japanese rivals of the U.S. car companies have made it clear through Takashi Ishihara, the president of the Nissan Motor Company, that they would not agree to the preservation of restrictive quotas. But if, Takashi Ishihara warned, Washington again imposes on Tokyo a "compromise" serving its aims, the Japanese companies would increase the output of their cars in the United States itself. And the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS pointed in its cartoon the impasse in which the USA has found itself in the "car war" against Japan.

It has long become a rule for the Washington administration to use political pressure to compensate for the ills of the American economy. The President has made it clear that he and his administration would carry on their pressure demanding that Japan should open its markets for the U.S. traders and investors, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL writes. The campaign of pressure has also been joined by the Congress, where, as Nakasone said, he met with a storm.

But, as the newspaper points out, the Japanese premier has not proposed any fresh concessions to the American side. As a result, the WALL STREET JOURNAL admits, the talks have predictably failed to produce any substantial progress in overcoming the differences. The meeting has left outstanding the key problems in the field of trade, the newspaper stresses.

Comments by PRAVDA Observer

LD222010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Comment by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov; from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. U.S.-Japanese top-level meetings usually have one common feature: The participants try to overcome or at least to suppress the trade and economic contradictions by means of expanding military-political cooperation. During the recent talks held between Reagan and Nakasone -- as during his talks with Suzuki in May 1981 -- the same characteristic themes were dominant: trade and defense. Washington again expressed irritation that in the first of these spheres, Tokyo is inordinately active while being passive in the second sphere; that in a year, the Japanese sell $20-billion worth of goods on the U.S. market more than they buy there; they are still hesitant about increasing their military budget and their contribution to the U.S. global strategy. With the knowledge that such reproaches have been raised at the level of resolutions and bills in Congress, the visitor from Japan took care to please the hosts in advance. Prior to his departure for Washington, Nakasone made a surprise visit to Seoul and formalized agreements concerning loans on favorable terms totaling $4 billion for South Korea. As a result, part of the burden of financing the regime in Seoul and the maintenance of U.S. troops in South Korea was transferred from the United States to Japan. Secondly, prior to the prime minister's trip across the ocean, a demonstratively timed decision was passed that opens unhindered access for the United States to innovations in Japanese technology that have military uses. Until now, the export of military technology had been banned, as contravening the spirit of the Japanese Constitution. Thirdly and finally, Nakasone once again publicly characterized Japanese-U.S. relations as a union; therefore, he confirmed the term first used in the joint communique on the 1981 Reagan-Suzuki talks. It is noteworthy that relations between the United States and Japan are to be raised to the level of a union at the same time as the Pentagon has started talking about the deployment of theater-of-war nuclear weapons not only in Western Europe but also in East Asia; when the possibility of fitting battle aircraft and ships with cruise missiles has raised the value of Japanese ports and airfields; in short, when the U.S. military have come to desire the possession of the same freedom of action on Japanese soil as they enjoy in, say, the FRG or Britain -- without observing any preconditions such as the three nuclear-free principles.

Those who prefer to equate the treaty on security with the North Atlantic Treaty, and thus activate the military role of Japan, are to be found not only in Washington but also in Tokyo. They do not shy away from creating the impression that it is necessary to give way to the Americans on military issues for the sake of Japanese trade interests. In reality, they are doing this with pleasure, even if they are being put under pressure.

Report From Tokyo

OW220947 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow Radio correspondent Tsvetov files the following report from Tokyo in connection with the results of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States:

Because of the nature of Japan-U.S. relations stipulated under the security treaty and the Japanese economy's dependence on the United States, Japan is unable to extricate itself from toeing the U.S. line in the diplomatic area, compelled by Washington. The results of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States substantiate this anew.

It may be safe to say that, militarily, Japan has drawn closer to the United States. In violation of the war-renouncing Constitution of Japan, the Japan-U.S. military alliance has now begun to sing the praises of collective action between the two countries.

Prime Minister Nakasone used the phrase "community of the same destiny." In addition, initial steps have been taken towards the formation of an alliance between Japan, the United States and the NATO member-countries in Europe. Foreign Minister Abe, who accompanied the prime minister, stated in Washington that Japan expects the United States to fulfill the role of linking Japan and NATO.

Washington appears satisfied that the Reagan-Nakasone talks on military questions were permeated by a sense of consanguinity.

There is currently a hot debate going on in Japan and overseas as to whether Prime Minister Nakasone really called Japan an unsinkable aircraft carrier or not in his interview with the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, and whether he made threatening remarks directed against the Soviet Union by talking about intercepting Soviet aircraft and blockading straits.

However, at the summit talks, both sides expressed their understanding of the fact that Japan's geographic position, which calls for a high degree of military effort on the part of the United States and Japan in the Pacific region, is of great strategic importance. Would it be wrong to say that this fact proves that the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST correctly reflects the intrinsic qualities of the talks on military questions held at the summit meeting?

In view of the fact that President Reagan did not strongly press Japan for the liberalization of beef and citrus imports, it is clear that is a correct viewpoint. To President Reagan, getting Japan's concession over the defense question was enough. As a matter of fact, the prime minister agreed to entrust Japan's destiny to the United States.

President Reagan called the present U.S.-Japan ties a happy marriage. To some Japanese, a happy marriage means that the wife obeys her husband implicitly. When President Reagan described the U.S.-Japan relationship as a happy marriage, did he not mean a marriage in this sense, giving his mind to Japan as an obedient wife?

Increased U.S. Pressure

OW231249 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] Before the Nakasone-Reagan talks were held, there had been some strange activities on both sides which, to put it flatly, were unbecoming of allies. In those activities, both sides sought to demonstrate their determination not to bend their respective positions on bilateral issues.

Seventy thousand Japanese farmers held a demonstration in front of the American Embassy in Tokyo to protest the U.S. demand for liberalizing agricultural product imports. They also handed to Prime Minister Nakasone a petition carrying 9 million signatures, urging him not to yield to the U.S. pressure. Meanwhile, prior to the talks, President Reagan had met with U.S. business leaders and heard their demand for further concessions from Japan on trade and economic issues. A number of U.S. labor unions also made a similar demand to the President. Furthermore, a demonstration against Japanese economic policies was held in front of the White House where the Nakasone-Reagan meeting was in progress.

American commentators dealing with the outcome of the talks have frequently noted that President Reagan failed to obtain new concessions from Prime Minister Nakasone on trade issues, particularly on the beef and citrus issue. This gives the impression that some circles are apparently attempting to make people think that the summit talks were after all about the trade and economic problems that had been pending between the two countries. Needless to say, trade issues have been and still are part of the problems causing the grave confrontation between Japan and the United States. The confrontation in this area has not been resolved and problems will remain on the agenda for future negotiations at various levels.

It is wrong, however, to say that trade and economic issues were the main topics in the Washington talks. The nature of the talks was determined, first of all, by the military cooperation issue between the two countries. Judging from the actions of the two leaders, difference between them in this issue seemed to be much narrower. At any rate, President Reagan, bidding farewell to Prime Minister Nakasone, did not forget to point out that he has no doubt that the Japanese Government is ready to make greater efforts in the future for the preservation of peace and stability, and that Japan will play a greater role in accomplishing this important task.

What this word from the President means is very clear. It is known very well that the present U.S. Administration sees the way of preserving peace only in a reckless arms race.

Prime Minister Nakasone's remarks -- which caused controversies in Washington and Tokyo -- that Japan must be turned into an unsinkable aircraft carrier loaded with weapons, and that it must establish full control of straits along the Japanese coast, clearly reflect the true nature of the Washington talks.

Before leaving for Washington, the prime minister had stated that Japan must fulfill its promise to the United States on implementing military plans ahead of schedule and increasing the military spending. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that the United States in fact is not necessarily satisfied with the result of the talks. We think that the U.S. pressure on Japan will increase in the future. The United States will demand Japan's further concessions in both the military and trade and economic areas. It was by no means an accident that President Reagan told Prime Minister Nakasone that he would be looking forward to their next meeting at a summit of capitalist industrial nations in this spring.

At the same time, judging from the outcome of the Japan-U.S. summit talks, one may very well conclude that the U.S. Government had decided to refrain from applying excessive pressure on the Japanese prime minister, lest it should weaken the latter's position in Japan. Prior to the Washington talks, the NEWSWEEK magazine wrote that U.S. official sources were still apprehensively concerned that Nakasone is politically weak in beefing up the Japanese military forces and in resolving trade issues. Therefore, it is fully conceivable that the particularly warm welcome accorded the Japanese prime minister in Washington and the frequent references to his so-called firm attitude during the talks were, first of all, a gesture toward the public opinion in Japan. They were all aimed at making it easier for the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party to win in the upcoming general election. The U.S. pressure will undoubtedly reappear in a stronger form after the general election.

At a dinner party hosted by Vice President Bush, Prime Minister Nakasone said that Japan that had been an independent [jishutekina] ally of the United States has become a dependent [juzokushita] ally. Whatever he meant by that word, what he said reflected the fact that Japan is being drawn deeper into the bellicose U.S. strategy. It goes without saying that the recent Washington talks took new steps in this direction. This cannot but arouse misgivings among Japan's neighbors.

Japanese Party Leader Criticizes Visit

LD240935 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo January 24 TASS -- Hideo Den, chairman of Japan's Social-Democratic Alliance (syakai minshu rengo), one of Japan's opposition parties, has strongly criticized the results of the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the USA. Addressing the delegates to the Congress of the Social-Democratic Alliance, Hideo Den pointed out that the prime minister's visit to the USA is evidence of the firm intention of Japan's ruling circles to strengthen the American-Japanese-South Korean military alliance. A source of special indignation, Hideo Den pointed out, is the statement made by Yasuhiro Nakasone about the determination to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier".

NAKASONE DIET SPEECH STRESSES TIES WITH U.S.

LD250048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1453 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Jan (TASS) -- A routine session of Japan's parliament resumed work here today. The deputies will discuss a draft budget worked out by the Liberal Democrat Government, the results of the visits by Prime Minister Y. Nakosone to the United States and South Korea, and domestic policy problems.

The program speech was delivered by the head of government, who stated that Japan "is going through a turning point in postwar history." As is clear from Nakasone's speech, in Tokyo there is seen not to be a quest for ways of curbing the arms race and creating relations of trust in the Far East, but in building up military preparations and in strengthening the military-political alliance with the United States, which the prime minister calls "the foundation stone of Japanese foreign policy."

He openly urged rearmament for the country, declaring that Japan "should achieve a high level of defense potential." Clearly trying to soothe the public of the Southeast Asian countries, which are condemning Washington's attempts to turn Tokyo into a latter-day "gendarme of Asia," Nakasone asserted that Japanese-American ties are "an inalienable condition for peace in Asia," while Japan's efforts are allegedly directed only at "defending the country."

However, the facts prove otherwise. The Japanese Government has agreed to the deployment on Japanese territory of American F-16 fighter-bombers, which have an increased range of action, and are capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear weapons. Plans exist to spread the sphere of action of the Japanese Armed Forces to a vast area in the northwest Pacific Ocean located 1,000 miles from Japanese shores.

VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

OW211606 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Hanoi VNA Jan 21 -- Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, arrived in Moscow on Thursday for an official friendship visit. He was greeted by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice minister of defence and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; other high-ranking officers, and Vietnamese Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem.

Ustinov Speaks at Banquet

OW230323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice minister of national defence and chief of the VPA General Staff, and a number of high-ranking cadres of our Armed Forces arrived in Moscow on 21 January for an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

On the morning of 21 January, Snr Lt Gen Le Trong Tan and his party paid floral tributes at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Monument to Unknown Soldiers beside the Kremlin Wall.

On the same morning, Snr Lt Gen Le Trong Tan and his party called on the office of the Soviet Defense Ministry. They were cordially received by Marshal Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the Soviet Union, Marshal Ogarkov and a number of high-ranking cadres of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Marshal Ogarkov gave a banquet in honor of Snr Lt Gen Le Trong Tan and his party. At the banquet, Comrade Ustinov emphasized the profound sentiments of the Soviet people and Armed Forces toward our people and our Armed Forces. He said: The Soviet Union highly values Vietnam's efforts in economic development and army buildup and is striving to assist Vietnam in building regular and modern armed forces in order to cooperate with the Armed Forces of Laos and Kampuchea in contributing to the maintenance of peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia.

GREETING SENT TO THAILAND ON NATIONAL DAY

Supreme Soviet Presidium

PM180941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand conveying, on the occasion of the country's national holiday, sincere congratulations and best wishes to the king and wishes for peace and progress to the people of Thailand. In an answering telegram the king of Thailand expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Thai people and his own behalf.

Council of Ministers

PM181117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon conveying congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the entire Thai people on the occasion of Thailand's national holiday. In an answering telegram Prem Tinsulanon expressed sincere thanks for the congratulations.

POLISH-SOVIET ECONOMIC SESSION BEGINS IN MOSCOW

LD242344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The 25th session of the intergovernmental Polish-Soviet commission for matters of economic and scientific-technological cooperation has begun in Moscow. The declarations are chaired by the deputy premier of Poland, Zbigniew Madej, and of the Soviet Union, Nikolay Talyzin. The results of last year's mutual trade exchange and the prospects for bilateral economic cooperation during the present year were discussed today. Also considered were measures aimed at expanding industrial cooperation in accordance with the decisions of the Polish-Soviet agreement for 1984-85, as well as with the long-term plan up to 1990. Problems dealt with by the bilateral subcommission for matters of scientific-technological cooperation were also discussed.

Baybakov, Madej Discuss Cooperation

LD251014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Madej, deputy chairman of Polish Council of Ministers, on 24 January. Questions concerning the future development of economic cooperation between the two countries were discussed during a friendly talk. The same questions were examined at a session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific cooperation which opened in Moscow on Monday. Speaking at the session, Comrade Madej noted that Poland's economic situation is stabilizing thanks to broad assistance from the Soviet Union.

Talyzin, Madej Reaffirm Friendship

LD241806 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Soviet and Polish deputy prime ministers Nikolay Talyzin and Zbigniew Madej have reaffirmed the unbreakable nature of the friendship and all-round cooperation between their two countries. They were speaking to the bilateral intergovernmental committee on economic, scientific and technical cooperation meeting in Moscow. Zbigniew Madej said the economic situation in Poland was stabilizing due in many ways to the extensive aid given by the Soviet Union. Soviet supplies of raw materials have kept many Polish industries operating. The Soviet Union has also supplied its neighbor with large amounts of foodstuffs and consumer items.

POLISH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD230310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Communications Minister Wladyslaw Majewski is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Vasiliy Shamshin, his Soviet counterpart. He has had talks with Vasiliy Shamshin as well as with Erlen Pervyshin, minister of the communications equipment industry, and Aleksandr Shokin, minister of the electronics industry. Issues pertaining to scientific-technological cooperation and trade exchange in the field of communications equipment were discussed, and a plan of cooperation has been approved. Among other things it provides for the development of a unified communications technology system and a unified teletransmission technology system. The Polish-Soviet trade exchange in the field of communications equipment revolves around, among other things, deliveries of our (Pentaconta) telephone exchanges, construction of a pilot E-10 system electronic exchange, as well as deliveries of telephone sets of which we have so far sold 10 million. Issues pertaining to communication links between the two countries were also dealt with in Minister Majewski's talks.

ZAGLADIN ON SOVIET-ITALIAN CP RELATIONS, 'ERRORS'

AU240820 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, January 24 -- The possibility of a Soviet pullout from Afghanistan was hinted at by Vadin Zagladin, the deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party Foreign Bureau, in an interview published in today's edition of the Rome daily, PAESE SERA.

Moving on to relations between his party and the Italian Communist Party, the largest Marxist alignment in the West, the party official said the Soviet Union wishes to maintain "good relations" despite "serious problems and the positions we do not agree on".

Acknowledging "defects, shortcomings and errors" in the Soviet party, Zagladin said that the Soviet party, "especially now, is speaking openly and frankly of the limitations, the difficulties and the contradictions to overcome".

In conclusion, he said that one should not, however, see only "the reverse of the medal...as our Italian comrades appear to do" without fully understanding the significance of the October Revolution.

One year ago, relations between the two parties were near the breaking point because of the Italians' criticism of developments in Poland and the Soviet claim to determine communist orthodoxy.

FRANCE'S HERNU CRITICIZED ON NUCLEAR ARMS STANCE

LD250800 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 25 Jan 83

["Illogical Position" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- "It is common knwledge that though Paris emphasizes the 'independent' nature of its nuclear forces and its special relations with the military organization of NATO, France is a member of that bloc, and an ally of the United States, and its Armed Forces are regarded on both sides of the Atlantic as part of the same NATO bloc", the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, (the RED STAR) writes, commenting on a WASHINGTON POST interview by the French Minister of National Defence Charles Hernu. Speaking of the French nuclear forces Hernu emphasized that France would continue implementing the programme for their modernization, irrespective of the outcome of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. At the same time he categorically rejected the Soviet proposal envisaging that both the French and the British nuclear weapons be taken into account at the Geneva talks. "In other words", the commentary says, "Charles Hernu did not want to recognize the elementary fact that the French nuclear forces are an integral component of the balance of military forces in Europe."

"French missiles with nuclear warheads are deployed on the territory of France itself and in waters adjacent to Europe. No one in NATO seeks to conceal the fact that they are aimed at targets in the Soviet Union and its allies", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA emphasizes. "Hence, they together with the British nuclear forces are a real and essential addition to the relevant United States forces. How can one ignore all these factors at talks whose cornerstone must be the fundamental principle of equality and equal security?"

"Neither does the argument hold water that France does not take part in the Geneva talks", the newspaper says. "The Soviet Union, it will be recalled, does not raise the question of a reduction of the French nuclear potential. It only insists on taking into account this potential in counting the relevant weapons on the side of the NATO bloc". The theses advanced by Charles Hernu, the newspaper sums up, "cannot but arouse perplexity of those who strive for weakening the nuclear confrontation in Europe".

COMMENTATOR ON U.S.-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS OVER BASES

LD242235 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Dear listeners, the third round of the Greek-American talks on the U.S. military bases in Greece got underway in Athens on Wednesday. During the first two rounds, our commentator (Boris Yegorov) writes, no real progress was made. There is the impression that it is unlikely that the 9-month time limit set by the Greek Government for arriving at an agreement with the United States will be observed. As journalistic circles stress, the American side is not in a hurry to satisfy the legitimate demands of Greece to defend its sovereign rights and rid the country of a possible source of danger to its security.

It is not at all difficult for one to understand the Americans' position. The elimination of the bases and of other U.S. military installations in Greece is not in agreement with Washington's general line which seeks to broaden and safeguard its military presence in the Mediterranean basin and other areas of the world which it arbitrarily and without any right designates as zones of vital interest to America.

In the staff headquarters of the Pentagon and NATO, our commentator writes further, given the military-strategic position of Greece, they are attaching increasingly greater importance to the American installations on Greek territory because these are very close to the hotbeds of the Middle and Near East and to the southern borders of the USSR and the other socialist countries. In addition, as is known, extremely important sea routes cross this area linking Soviet ports with the rest of the world.

Every U.S. base and military unit in Greece has been given a specific role in the aggressive plans. Let us take as an example the question of the U.S. warships in the Mediterranean. Under the present military-political conditions, the role of warships and submarines, which are part of the American forward-based nuclear forces in Europe, are increasingly assuming greater importance. Here we are talking about the aircraft carriers with warplanes on board equipped with nuclear weapons, and the submarines equipped with ultra-modern types of nuclear weapons. These warships, which are in the Mediterranean, could be used for nuclear blackmail against the countries in the area.

These military activities of the United States are directly connected with the American bases in Soudha [Crete] and Nea Makra [near Athens] and this largely explains the Americans' negative stand toward the Greek demands for the abolition of the American bases and for preventing their use against countries friendly to Greece.

It is difficult for one to expect the American side to adopt a different, positive stand, because the foreign policy of the present American Administration does not contain even a hint of peace-loving policy or of the desire to take into account the interests of other states, our commentator stresses.

These are exactly the circumstances underscored in journalistic circles when there is talk about the prospects of the new round of the Greek-American talks on the bases. For the time being the situation remains the same as it has been during the last 30 years since the signing of the American-Greek treaty on the war bases of the United States in Greece. The American military establishment behaves very frequently as before, that is, shamelessly, as proved for example by the recent provocative incidents at the Soudha airfield.

As the press writes, even though the activities of the bases and of the other military installations of the United States on Greek territory have not expanded since the start of the Greek-American talks, at the same time neither have they decreased even slightly, as they should have given the fact that the Mediterranean area needs today -- perhaps more than any other region in the world -- security, an atmosphere of confidence, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

MOSCOW ON CENTRAL COMMAND DANGER TO PERSIAN GULF

NC221436 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Nikolay (name indistinct) commentary: "For What Objectives Has the U.S. Central Command Been Formed?"]

[Summary] "The so-called Central Command which Washington formed at the beginning of the current year -- and its sphere of activities which include 19 countries of Asia, Africa and the Indian Ocean area -- is a new and very dangerous step" against these countries.

Officials of the U.S. Administration have officially announced "that the Central Command has been formed to lead the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force" in addition to the activities of numerous U.S. bases on Diego Garcia, in Oman, Somalia and other countries. It is easy to see what the mission of this command will be if one takes into consideration the duties with which the Rapid Deployment Force has been charged. Describing these duties U.S. General Pinkston once said that this force would have to engage "in war activities in the Persian Gulf area and southwest Asia." This was also confirmed by the general's superior, Caspar Weinberger.

It should be noted that the Rapid Deployment Force consists of 230,000 men who are "armed with the most modern weapons." As for pretexts, it is well known that pretexts are easy to find "and any attempt by any one of this area's countries which Washington may consider a threat to its vital interests may be used as a pretext for an armed intervention."

Apart from the Central Command a series of other elements are also involved in the U.S. preparations for aggression against Near and Middle East countries. The most important of these elements are the military maneuvers which are held in the proximity of the Persian Gulf. One of these maneuvers which was code-named "jade tiger" and was held in Oman and Somalia was aimed at "training commandos to land in Iran and other regional countries."

It is regrettable to see that some "developing countries not only place their territories at the disposal of the United States" and its aggressive objectives "but they themselves too participate in these U.S. provocations." One of the countries which plays a larger role than Oman and Somalia is Pakistan which "is not only creating favorable grounds for turning its territory into a base for the U.S. militarists against nations, but is actively working to the benefit of U.S. imperialism and is involved in subversions against Afghanistan and Iran." Washington has today assigned to Pakistan the same role which it had assigned to the shah of Iran once and it is not surprising to see that Pakistan is portrayed as one of the "most important bases for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force."

The formation of the Central Command is yet another warning to all the world's peace-loving nations, to the nations of the Near and Middle East and especially to nations in the Persian Gulf basin. In view of the conditions that have emerged after Israel's aggression of Lebanon "the new attempt by the Reagan administration is a true threat against the security, independence and sovereignty of this vast area" and only "the joint efforts of all regional countries" with the support of the peaceloving socialist countries led by the Soviet Union "can prevent this danger."

LOSEV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR MIDEAST POLICIES

LD221300 Moscow TASS in English 0703 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- "The (?adventurists) from the Potomac and their Zionist henchmen (?should) not forget that given the present-day balance of forces in the world it is very dangerous to think in the concepts of the period of John Foster Dulles," political news analyst Sergey Losev points out in SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

"Centcom will end up as ignominiously as the Baghdad pact and CENTO once did."

At the same time, the news analyst observes "the threat posed to the Arab east by American plans and actions should not be underestimated either."

"Today it is more important than ever to preserve the unity of action of the Arab states opposed to the Israeli aggression, which is encouraged by the United States, arming and financing the aggressor and providing political backing for Tel Aviv, thus encouraging it to perpetrate fresh anti-Arab actions."

"The failure of the attempts to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization -- and that was the main goal of the Israeli aggressors and their American backers -- (?provided the) conditions for effectively countering the attempts of Israel and the United States to impose on Lebanon the terms of a separate peace that would actually consolidate the results of the piratic attack of Israel on that (?small) peace-loving Arab state," Sergey Losev continues.

"American stooges in certain Arab countries are now trying to convince the Arab governments of the need to accept the 'Reagan plan' intended to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, to bar the PLO from participation in the Middle East settlement and to substitute separate deals of the Camp David type for the aggressors benefit and on its terms for comprehensive and just settlement. There are even those who are trying to link up that anti-Arab plan and the plan approved by the Arab heads of state and government in Fes, meanwhile even the U.S. secretary of state had to admit that the Fes plan and Reagan's blueprint [word indistinct] on key issues."

Sergey Losev recalls that during the recent conversation of Soviet leaders with the Arab delegation of the committee of seven Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, reiterated the staunchness the principled course pursued [word indistinct] the Soviet Union in Middle East affairs: The USSR has always sided and will continue to side itself with the cause of the Arab peoples and their struggle against the Israeli aggression and for freedom, independence and a just peace in the Middle East. It was noted with satisfaction that the Soviet Union's approach and the principle of settlement approved by the Fes summit actually coincided. In this way, the news analyst points out, there emerges, "a real possibility for large-scale concerted actions to facilitate the achievements of genuine peace and the settlement of the most dangerous and dragged-out conflict of our time."

The news analyst notes that "the socialist community is throwing its weight entirely behind this noble position. The Warsaw Treaty member countries in their Political Declaration, he continues, took a positive view of the principles formulated [at] the Fes summit and expressed their conviction that a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East should provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem; recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent national state; the ensuring of the right of all the states in the region to secure and independent existence and development; termination of the state of war and establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel; formulation and adoption of international guarantees for peaceful settlement.

"This plan has a future because it is based on justice," Sergey Losev stresses.

SOVIET-SYRIAN MIDEAST STATEMENT ADOPTED

LD242014 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Damascus January 24 TASS -- The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) plays an important role in mobilizing the world public opinion to countering the aggressive intrigues of the imperialist forces.

This is pointed out in the joint statement adopted here on the results of the visit to the Syrian Arab Republic of a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee headed by committee chairman M. Ibragimov and the talks with Deputy General Secretary of the Ba'th leadership, Chairman of the Syrian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah.

The Syrian side has highly appraised the Soviet Union's disinterested aid and support to the Syrian people in their struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism and Zionism in the region. It welcomed the fresh Soviet peace initiatives, which were put forward by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On behalf of Soviet and Syrian public the sides have strongly condemned Israel's aggression in Lebanon, the fresh barbarous crimes of the Israeli military against the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian peoples, which became possible only because of the unlimited military, political and economic support for Tel Aviv by the USA. U.S. imperialism is directly responsible for the crimes perpetrated by Israel, as it is an accomplice in those crimes.

The sides have condemned the efforts made by Washington with the aim of forcing on the peoples of the Middle East capitulatory settlement plans, the so-called "Reagan plan". The threats against Syria and pressure on Lebanon, the joint statement says, are aimed at galvanizing the Camp David deal and making the Lebanese Government sign a separate "peace" treaty with Israel. A just peace can be established in the Middle East only on the basis of withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab lands and satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their national independent state.

The aggressive course of U.S. imperialism, the statement points out, constitutes a threat to the entire humankind and peace the world over. A proof of that has been the setting up in the USA of a so-called Central Command, whose sphere of action will spread to large areas of the world, where the states of the Middle and Near East as well as countries of the African Continent are situated.

SOVIET SPECIALISTS TO TRAIN SYRIAN WORKERS

LD241954 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- The USSR and Syria are widening cooperation in the training of skilled workers. At the talks, which closed in Moscow, agreement has been reached on assigning a group of Soviet lecturers and instructors of production training to the Syrian Arab Republic for teaching at the automotive training center in Damascus.

The USSR will also give assistance to its partners in equipping polytechnical training centers in Hims, will participate in equipping an industrial-instructors' training secondary technical school, which is being created in Syria.

Cooperation between the USSR and Syria in the training of skilled workers for various fields of the economy started five years ago. This cooperation is actively developing. Its important trend now is the creation of a material-technical basis for vocational training.

The railway training center in Aleppo, which has been projected by Soviet architects, will be a student campus with academic buildings, workshops, a library, a hostel and a sports complex. The USSR is supplying equipment for the school under construction, which is scheduled to open next year. Simultaneously the construction of a training center in Rumaylan village is nearing completion. It will train workers for Syria's oil extraction and oil processing industry.

It is also planned to build a number of other vocational schools. More than 800 young people, for example, will be trained at the polytechnical training center, which is to be set up in the town of Ladhiqiyah. The center will train workers in various trades for the operation and repairs of port facilities, motor vehicles, electrical engineering and metal processing equipment. Soviet architects are planning to complete the project for the center by the end of the current year.

TRUD VIEWS ISRAELI THREAT TO SYRIA

LD211452 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 21 Jan 83

["TRUD: A Plot Against Syria" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 21 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has now fully compensated Israel for its spending on aggression against Lebanon, which amounted to 2.2 billion dollars, the newspaper TRUD says today. The supplies of military hardward to Israel have been growing before one's eyes, which has helped the Israeli command to concentrate more and more forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley, in the immediate proximity of Syria's borders. Dozens of American Centurion and [Israeli] Merkava tanks and 175-mm self-propelled gun mounts were moved into that region in recent days. Many people are asking themselves the legitimate question: Isn't a bandit attack being prepared this time directly against Syria? Isn't it with the aim of securing itself more time for preparing it that Tel Aviv is putting forward patently unacceptable conditions at the Lebanese-Israeli talks, the more so as the United States has launched a diplomatic offensive to cover the actions of its partner? The Americans are not only equating the occupation troops and the soldiers, who have given the Lebanese fraternal assistance, in Khaldah and Qiryat Shemona, they have repeatedly expressed displeasure with and "concern" over the fact that Syria has been bolstering its anti-aircraft defences.

Aren't they in Washington trying to make sure that Syria be unprepared and unprotected in the face of a surprise attack? For it is an open secret, the newspaper emphasises, that both Washington and Tel Aviv view Syria as a main obstacle in the way of Israeli expansionism and U.S. imperialist policy in the Middle East. Let us recall that that region was proclaimed, along with Western Europe and the Far East, to be "vitally important for America's interests" already by the "Carter doctrine", that the United States and Israel have long maintained "strategic cooperation" and that a special command of the "Rapid Deployment Force" was set up for the Middle East. That Syria, Lebanon and Israel remained in the sphere of responsibility of the U.S. command for Western Europe does not change the essence of the matter but only camouflages it.

At a recent press conference in Moscow, the paper recalls, the chairman of the PLO executive committee, Yasir 'Arafat, emphasised that the USSR's program for a Middle East settlement corresponds to the program drawn up by the Arab summit in Fes.

AL-AHRAM ARTICLE ON MUBARAK U.S. VISIT CRITICIZED

LD242348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Jan 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] AL-AHRAM has published a lengthy article by its editorial board on President Husni Mubarak's forthcoming visit to the United States. The main theme of this article is a justification of U.S. policy in the Middle East, against which Egypt struggled for many years when it was the leader of the Arab national liberation movement.

AL-AHRAM tries to justify U.S. policy in the Middle East, for example, by pointing out that this policy aims at removing the so-called Soviet threat from the region in which the United States has significant vital interests. Where is this alleged Soviet threat? The Egyptian paper did not write anything about this.

The reason for this is quite clear. To prove the existence of this threat has always been impossible to achieve. The Soviet Union has never threatened anybody in the Middle East. The Soviet Union does not seek military bases or privileges for itself. The Soviet Union does not strive to control Arab oil. The Soviet Union does not attach political conditions to its economic aid. This is well known in Egypt and in the other Arab countries. It is also known that the so-called significant vital interests of the United States in the region, which AL-AHRAM has urged should be guaranteed, run counter to the Arabs' own interests and serve only Washington's expansionist aims.

According to AL-AHRAM, the U.S. wishes to ensure free access to Arab oil and gas are very legitimate. But Washington understands "free access" as meaning that it has the right to control the Arabs' natural resources without any regard for their interests.

The Egyptian paper sees as unexceptional the fact that the United States strives to market its own manufactured goods in Arab countries. But AL-AHRAM says nothing about the fact that this export stifles the development of some branches of the local economy and strengthens the economic dependence of any Arab country on the United States.

The article contains a number of dubious statements as far as truth and Arab interests are concerned. They are all pretexts used by the author to gain the approval of the United States and obtain more economic and military assistance. The fact remains that Cairo's financial difficulties are well known; its motives are well known too. But this does not constitute a reason for misrepresenting facts and justifying U.S. expansionist actions in the Arab countries.

PERESADA VIEWS PLIGHT OF EGYPTIAN PEASANTS

FM190947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 Second Edition p 6

[Report by correspondent V. Peresada: "What Worries the Fellah"]

[Text] Cairo, January -- Breaking free of Cairo, the highway, lined with eucalyptus trees, runs north to the Mediterranean. There is a flash of silver in the gaps between the trees. The Nile. About 15 km and the broad river disappears, dividing into numerous large and small channels. The delta -- a fertile plain which, with its emerald triangle, has pushed back the desert -- begins. All around, wherever you look, are scraps of fields, the strips of canals and the clay houses of the villages. There does not seem to be a clump of soil that has not been cultivated, built upon or inhabited.

Almost all of Egypt's population is concentrated in the delta and Nile Valley on less than 4 percent of the country's territory. The sands hold sway over the rest. The shortage of land has always been a problem for Egypt but in recent years it has been particularly aggravated. In 25 years the Egyptian population has almost doubled (there are now 45 million people) and the cultivated areas have increased by only one-third, mainly thanks to the Aswan Dam constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. Subsequently, almost the same area was lost through the expansion of the cities. The country can no longer feed itself and imports 70 percent of its food from abroad. Here prices for foodstuffs are growing so rapidly that in practice the majority of the population has no opportunity to eat normally. The Egyptian press admits that the agrarian crisis has become ominous.

The Egyptian leadership has been obliged to consider this. Every year hundreds of millions of pounds are earmarked from the state coffers to keep unchanged, through subsidies, the cost of the basic "popular food" -- unleavened bread. However, it is clear that this measure does not resolve the crux of the problem but merely makes more remote the prospect of social flareups. That is why the task is being set at the same time to actively develop new lands. It is planned that within the framework of the current 5-year plan (1982/1983-1986-1987) cultivated areas in Egypt will increase by over 800,000 feddan (1 feddan is equal to 0.42 hectares).

.... An endless expanse of sand lies beneath the aircraft's wing. That is the landscape of the Governorate Province which occupies almost half the country's territory, extending from the banks of the Nile to the borders with Libya and Sudan. So far there are only a few oases here but enormous stocks of water have been discovered in the subterranean depths of the desert.

Back in the sixties the potential of the Governorate Province became the subject of painstaking analysis. On instructions from President An-Nasir the region was assigned an important role in the state's socioeconomic plans. Artesian wells were drilled. However, because of the 1967 Israeli aggression the project's further development was suspended.

Several years ago, after former Egyptian President As-Sadat had declared the "infitah" or "open door" economic policy, a return was made to the project. However, in contrast to the An-Nasir period when the state financed it, under the conditions of "infitah" it was decided to involve chiefly private capital in the development of the desert. But neither local nor foreign private businessmen actually made a move in this direction.

Matters are different where the state has retained a leading role in "plowing up the virgin land." An example is the "Al-Salihiyah" model farm project, implemented in Ash-Sharqiyah Province, not far from the Suez Canal. Irrigation work has been virtually completed. A large-scale agricultural complex is being created on a territory with an area of 56,000 feddan.

But so far projects like "Al-Salihiyah" can be counted on the fingers of one hand, since the treasury finds it hard to bear their high cost. Under these conditions, in the opinion of progressive Egyptian economists, a more acceptable way out of the crisis would be the intensification of agricultural production. However, the social situation which has taken shape in the countryside prevents the use of this means.

.... Early in the morning we travel into the village of Kawm Sharik. Women are clustered in the central square around a well built of stone. Some have come for water, some to rinse out linen. Nearby, conversing as they walk, men are hurrying to the field. Each carries on his shoulder a fa's -- a short hoe of the sort used by his grandfather and greatgrandfather to cultivate the soil....

Statistics attest that the masses of poor and landless peasants dominate the Egyptian countryside today. On the other hand, one-twentieth of all landowners have at their disposal 43 percent of the sown areas, three-fourths of all tractors and over half the modern irrigation means.

The countryside's extreme social polarization is nothing new. It was somewhat mitigated by the agrarian reform of the An-Nasir period which abolished large-scale feudal ownership, allowed lands to be redistributed in the peasants' favor and gave impetus to the cooperative farm movement. However, in the period of As-Sadat's rule overt deviation from its principles began.

[Paragraph continues] Laws were adopted which undermined progressive gains and restored harsh forms of exploitation. The land seized during the reform was returned to its former owners, rental was raised, and the private landowner was given the right to evict a tenant farmer if he were late in paying his dues. Thousands of feddans have been seized by representatives of the parasitic bourgeoisie, the rich peasants have become stronger, and the cooperative farm movement has gone into decline. Today 52 percent of the villagers' income is taken by the landowners and rich peasants who numerically speaking comprise only one-fifth of the rural population.

The local press and official circles have recently spoken increasingly frequently on the grave situation that has taken shape in the countryside. The weekly supplement of the newspaper AL-AHRAM notes with alarm that 45 percent of the country's rural population already lives below the poverty line. Addressing journalists, Y. Wali (Miraz) [as published], minister of state for agriculture, admitted the "failures of the policy of the seventies." In other words, the former propaganda of As-Sadat's "successes" is giving way to critical comment.

But what solutions for the agrarian problem are being proposed? Essentially the same thing as before, since the "open door" policy, as is well known, remains in force. The government program envisages, in general outline, first, increasing the volume of appropriations for agriculture and accelerating the growth of cultivated areas, and second, embarking on the intensification and mechanization of production. But how can the former be done if there are not adequate funds, and how can the latter be done if the appropriate conditions do not exist?

The first nationwide conference of peasants convened years ago at the initiative of the National Progressive (left wing) Unionist Grouping Party of Egypt pointed to the need for progressive changes. Those taking part demanded that the maximum limit on land ownership be reduced and called for the intensification of the rebuff to rural exploiters and the amalgamation of dispersed peasants' plots into production cooperatives. Neither production intensification nor a way out of the agrarian crisis as a whole are possible without the social restructuring of the countryside in the interests of the broad masses, the conference noted.

Will the country's present leadership consider the opinion of the Egyptian fellahs? The future will show.

CUBA, OTHER COUNTRIES 'SUCCESSFULLY BUILDING RELATIONS'

LD241231 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0105 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- A document was signed recently in Managua between the foreign ministers of Cuba and Bolivia concerning the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the two countries that were broken in 1964 under pressure from Washington. This document, PRAVDA stresses, "is the result not only of political changes taking place in Bolivia but also evidence that an increasing number of countries are showing realism and an interest in developing their relations with Cuba."

"Today the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere is successfully building and developing multifaceted links with dozens of countries in the world, actively participating in the work of representative international organizations and, together with all countries of the socialist community, is fighting for strengthening peace in the world, PRAVDA states. There was a wide response in Central America to the recent foreign policy initiatives of the Cuban leadership directed toward normalizing the situation in the region and toward reducing tension in the Caribbean. Cuba's constructive and important role in the Nonaligned Movement comprising about 100 countries is also well known.

The paper points out that "the Cuban leadership's peace-loving foreign policy meets with support and understanding from all people of good will. The process of widespread international recognition of the island of freedom, and the steady increase in its mutually-beneficial links with other states, is therefore a natural one. The wide gaps evident in both the diplomatic and the trade and economic blocade to which the Washington administration has tried to subject Cuba bear witness to this.

"In spite of shrieks from Washington an increasing number of capitalist and developing countries are successfully building relations with Cuba. Over the last decade the annual growth rate in the republic's exports amounted to 14.2 percent, which exceeded imports. Last year exports of citrus fruits rose fivefold, and exports of leaf tobacco, sugar, seafood, sweet potatoes, cement and wooden planking -- of more than 115 types of products altogether -- rose considerably."

"The people of revolutionary Cuba look ahead to the future with confidence and optimism, PRAVDA says in conclusion. They have on their side the rightness of a new life and the support of all people of good will."

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON U.S., UK FALKLANDS ROLE

'Imperialist Tandem'

LD192328 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 19 Jan 83

["London: An Indulgence From the Franks Commission" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The official Tory propaganda continues to "ram it home" to Britons that the naval expedition, ordered by the Thatcher government last year, to conquer the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands must not cause doubts in anyone's mind about the "legality" and the "need" for Britain to flex its military muscle. The bellicose and chauvinistic passions in conservatives circles continue unabated. Simultaneously, energetic measures are being taken to justify that openly colonialist operation of conquest. This aim is, among other things, served by the report of the Franks Commission entrusted to examine the activities of the Conservative government and of different British institutions on the eve of the Anglo-Argentinian conflict.

As ought to have been expected, according to DAILY TELEGRAPH, the findings of the commission exonerate Thatcher and her government from the responsibility for the invasion of the islands.

The Franks Commission's propaganda ploys cannot, however, hide the fact that from the very start of the British aggression in South Atlantic the Tory government pursued not the aim of "protecting" some British interests or British nationals, but rather purely military-strategic objectives. It strove, among other things, to use the opportunity in order to assert London's military presence in a part of the world remote from Britain. Prime Minister Thatcher admitted that this was the only way to turn Falklands into a fortress.

As is known, the U.S. Administration gave London the broadest possible political, naval and air logistics support, perfidiously violating in the process the inter-American Rio de Janeiro treaty on mutual assistance between the USA and the Latin American states.

These actions of the "imperialist tandem" of Britain and the USA were no coincidence. London's and Washington's subsequent conduct, following the conquest by British troops of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, convincingly demonstrates that the basis for the Anglo-American operation in South Atlantic was provided by the plan to turn the islands into a NATO military base in order to control a vast area of Latin America and the Atlantic. Under the plan, the naval base in Simonstown in the south of Africa and the base on the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands form a sort of a gate to lock southern Atlantic. London and Washington felt the need to have such positions for purely military objectives, i.e. for implementing broad plans of war preparations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

PM211135 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 11 and 14 January on page 3 and 15 January on page 5 publishes a series of articles by Commander Ye. Nikitin totaling 6,000 words entitled "Colonial Adventure in the South Atlantic." The series, which is based on foreign press materials, describes the progress of last year's Argentine-UK hostilities in the Falkland Islands and the main conclusions which Western military specialists have drawn from them. The first article deals with the operations of surface ships and submarines, the second with aerial operations, and the third with the landing and onshore troop operations. The series concludes as follows: "The armed conflict in the South Atlantic, the responsibility for which is borne by Washington together with London, graphically demonstrated the intention of the United States and Britain not to deviate from the policy of colonialism and the militarist course aimed at creating crisis situations and fueling international tension."

BRIEFS

UZBEK EXPERTS IN NICARAGUA -- A group of experts departed Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, for Nicaragua on 24 January. The Uzbek experts will contribute toward the effort made in that Latin American country to set up an experimental technological farm for cotton cultivation. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 24 Jan 83 GF]

SUPREME COURT OFFICIAL ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS

LD250116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Talk by Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, entitled "One Must Not Be Indifferent" from the "Man and Law" program]

[Text] As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out at the November 1982 plenum of the Central Committee, concern for the Soviet man, his labor and living conditions and his spiritual development, remains one of the major aims of the party. Through the efforts of the Communist Party and our entire society, the new Soviet man is educated [vospitan], a conscientious worker, patriot and internationalist, a man distinguished by a high level of consciousness and a constant aspiration to remove from our reality all that still hinders us from living peacefully and laboring fruitfully.

People with a positive attitude toward life are in the absolute majority. There are, however, slackers, hooligans, drunkards, speculators, bribe-takers, plunderers and other offenders. The problem of educating people thus remains today. The process of educating people demands constant and unweakening efforts from all levels of society — party, soviet, Komsomol, trade union organizations, the media, schools, the family and every citizen. It is the task of every individual and all public organizations and labor collectives to take a real and active part in this continuous process of education, by exerting a correct influence upon children, students, comrades at work and, where necessary, upon those whom we come across in public places, in the street, courtyard, or park, on the train and the bus and in the theater. Only when such an attitude prevails can we hope to succeed in eliminating all negative manifestions which are still in evidence.

Of course, the fight against infringements of the law, particularly against the most dangerous of these, against crime, is primarily the task of the law enforcement organs, the police, the procurator's office and the courts. This is their direct official duty, which must be carried out in strict observance of the law and conscience.

Party and state organs, including the USSR Supreme Court, receive many letters from Soviet working people calling on the law enforcement organs to operate much better, to not allow even a single crime to remain undiscovered, to prevent thieves, hooligans, speculators and parasites from evading their legal accountability, and to put an end to slackness and slipshodness and to all violations of state and labor discipline. Our people demand that the irresponsible attitude and connivance of certain officials toward drunkards, shirkers, slackers and self-seekers, should be brought to an end. The necessity for an uncompromising struggle against all negative phenomena is conditioned by the presence of such serious and dangerous crimes as embezzlement, robbery, hooliganism, falsification of state accounts in order to obtain illegal bonuses, bribe-taking, speculation, violation of the Soviet trade regulations and muggings [razboynoye napadeniye].

Crimes cause great damage to all of society, to the national economy and in the final analysis to each of us. It must be admitted that because of shortcomings in the work of the investigatory organs, not all crimes are as yet solved in good time. As a result, not every criminal is isolated and punished in time. Impunity, even when it is temporary, imbues the criminal with confidence in his invulnerability and encourages him to commit other offenses. This is why Lenin's tenet to the effect that not a single crime should be left unsolved it of exceptional importance.

Practical measures are now being taken to ensure that all levels of the law enforcement organs work better, operate in a more professional way, make skillful use of scientific

and technological achievements in solving crimes, and carry out their duty to the people with a higher awareness of their responsibility. I repeat, however: Complete success in the struggle against crime is possible only with the active assistance of the entire Soviet public.

It is essential that every Soviet person be ready to resist hooligans; that anyone who is the victim of a crime should find help and protection from honest people and the thief be seized and be brought to court for the damage caused in such a way that neither he nor others like him will ever again be prompted to take others' property; that the speculator, bribe-taker and salesman slipping goods from under the counter should find no customers. It is also very important that there should be no carelessness and slackness in looking after state, public and personal valuable; that the right procedure should be observed at control points and gates to factories and offices; that there should be no condescension and connivance toward so-called pilferers and petty swindlers who cause no small amount of damage to the state.

We have volunteer militia groups, people's controllers, members of comrades' courts and various commissions and detachments, organized activists and a multitude of selfless people who are always ready to help the offended and protect the weak, old and young. It is the task of the law enforcement organs at the grass roots to place skillful reliance upon this great force. Only then will all crimes will be solved in a timely fashion and each offender receive his just punishment. Furthermore, this way a considerable number of crimes will be successfully prevented or nipped in the bud. It is precisely this goal for which we are striving.

I would also like to address topical issues such as the formation of the personality of man. All the best in our children is acquired in the family -- but also much that is bad. In many cases it is far from possible subsequently to correct the vices which have taken root in the early years of life, even if a teenager is in a good school, a favorable environment or a healthy labor collective. This is why it can happen that some young people commit crimes. It is not a matter of childish pranks, mistakes or inprudence. What is involved here is intentional, often serious crimes causing great harm to individuals and society as a whole. I would like to point out that in a number of republics, krays and oblasts much useful work is being done in regard to educating the new generation. Well-organized work is bearing fruit. I shall cite just one example. In Voronezh Oblast, one in six adults plays an active part in organized forms of the struggle to strengthen public order and discipline. Comprehensive plans for preventing offenses are regularly drawn up; party, local authority and law enforcement organs and public organizations have gathered rich experience in implementing these plans effectively; specific procedures for monitoring the implementation of these plans have been established. The plans provide for an all-embracing system of measures directed primarily at preventing drunkeness and hooliganism, misappropriation and theft, and the parasitic way of life connected with drunkenness.

We all know how much harm can result from the immoderate and unselective use of alochol. To struggle against drunkenness means to struggle against hooliganism, theft and absenteeism, bad workmanship, damage to machinery and production injuries, and to fight for man and his family, for purity in social relations. This is why it is important that there should be no violation of the regulations governing trade in alocholic drinks and that any violations should be strictly punished, that adults should not entice teenagers and young people into drunkenness, and that those who do are brought to justice through the administrative or criminal measures provided by the law.

It is essential that a climate of condemnation be created everywhere around drunkards. Then there will be fewer people suffering from alocholism who have to undergo long courses of treatment at public expense, often on a compulsory basis.

I shall point out in this connection that the 3 December 1982 decree of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the corresponding decrees in the other union republics, introduces criminal penalties for those persons evading compulsory treatment and running away from corrective labor treatment institutions.

Other important amendments and addenda have been introduced into the legal codes of the union republics, the aim of which is to raise the effectiveness of criminal penalties, improve the practice of preventing violations of the law and reeducation of convicted persons, and increase the role of state organs, public and labor collectives. The penalties for theft of state and public property, robbery and larceny have been increased, especially for those cases linked with house-breaking and entering warehouses; penalties for speculation and also for the theft of motor transport vehicles have also been raised.

In the future, in cases of mercenary crimes, there is to be wider application of confiscation of the culprits' property and deprivation of the culprits' right to occupy posts connected with material valuables. A role will also be played by a legal norm whereby responsible officials and managers of enterprises are now subject to administrative or criminal penalties if they give a job to a person who has been deprived of the right to carry out such work by decision of a court, for instance, in the trading and supply networks, or in warehouses, transport pools and such places. In all cases, for instance in cases of misappropriation and theft, a proven offender is obliged to make up the material loss to the injured party until it is fully paid off, in addition to punishment for mercenary offenses.

A whole series of effective measures are envisaged to step up the fight against petty theft. In addition to a fine of R100 to R500, or corrective work, and sometimes deprivation of freedom for a period of up to 2 years, pilferers are to be deprived of bonuses, awards for results of the year's work and preferential passes, and such persons will lose their place in the line for housing allocation.

Since offenders include both bad criminals and first offenders who have committed an imprudent offense, the measures applied to them must also clearly differ. Strict penalties will continue to applied to persons committing serious or repeated crimes, as demanded by the law, as a rule linked to deprivation of freedom. As for persons who have committed less dangerous crimes for the first time, suspended sentences or deferred sentences of deprivation of freedom for a period of no more than 3 years will be handed down. In contrast to the past, however, the monitoring of the conduct of such convicted persons by the internal affairs organs and labor collective organs has been considerably stepped up. In the event of such persons violating labor or social discipline, suspended or deferred sentences will be repealed and the persons will be sent for compulsory education in places of deprivation of freedom.

The period of corrective work has been increased from 1 to 2 years, and in future this penalty, too, will be more frequently applied. If a convicted person starts to evade such work deliberately, that work will be replaced by deprivation of freedom.

The scale of fines has been raised to R300, and for mercenary crimes to R1,000. The scope of suspended release and conditional early release from places of deprivation of freedom has been considerably restricted. In the future these penalties will be applied only in the case of convicted persons who have served a considerable part of the deprivation of freedom imposed upon them, have proved that they have mended their ways and who swear to the court that they will labor honestly and conduct themselves in exemplary fashion. If they break the oath given, they will, on a court decision, be subject to renewed placement in a corrective labor colony.

Such are the additional measures established with the aim of stepping up the battle against crime. Many citizens demand in their letters that harsh measures should be taken against violators of labor discipline, and this is natural.

The Soviet people are concerned with making a radical reduction in, and then eliminating altogether, absenteeism, lateness for work, idling at work and able-bodied citizens' evasion of fulfillment of their constitutional obligation to participate in socially-useful labor. The aim and orientation of these proposals merit general approval. They are being studied to establish whether they may be used in practice and, perhaps, whether appropriate amendments in legislation may be introduced.

However, I would like to stress something else, too. Our labor legislation is essentially exceptionally humane but at the same time it contains fairly broad measures by means of which, if they are properly applied, it is possible to conduct an effective struggle against absenteeism, lateness, drinking at work and a negligent attitude to work, machinery and material valuables. The trouble is that the administration of certain enterprises is unfamiliar with labor legislation and applies it either indecisively or incorrectly; consequently the courts and the Procuracy are called upon to stand guard over the rights and rightful interests of citizens. This is their direct duty and they will always piously fulfill it. This does not at all mean, however, that the courts and Procuracy will show indulgence to drunkards, shirkers, slackers and good-for-nothings. Such a position would radically contradict the interests of society and the state. The administration, therefore, and trade union committees, without whose involvement strong measures against violators of labor discipline can usually not be applied, can fully count upon the support of the law enforcement organs in all cases when they apply such measures in accordance with the law.

The question of full utilization in the country of all labor resources is closely linked with questions of reinforcing labor and production discipline by all possible means. This alone makes it incumbent upon economic organs and administrative organs to value each conscientious worker, and to pull up those lagging behind to the level of the frontrankers.

There is another very important aspect: Recently, unfortunately, there has been no reduction in the number of people who systematically and without valid reasons evade socially useful labor and conduct a parasitic way of life. These include young people who live at the expense of the honest labor of their parents and relatives, sometimes for 2 or 3 years or more, making out that they are preparing to enter a higher education institute, or using other excuses; or persons who have become inveterate parasites, all sorts of vagrants, beggars, shirkers and the like.

Special measures are now being implemented to step up the fight against parasitism. It is our duty and direct obligation to ensure that a strict count be taken of those persons conducting a parasitic way of life and take decisive and urgent measures to get them to work and, in necessary cases, to compulsory treatment, to put their labor and conduct under public control, to make no concessions to them, show no indulgence to them in the family, and to do all this constantly and in a responsible way.

We must not be indifferent to evil; we must eradicate idleness, irresponsibility, tolerance of shortcomings, bureaucratism and red-tape; we must show genuine concern for each labor collective and each person -- the party calls on us to do this, and it is in this that we see the pledge for our new successes.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIALIZES ON LAW AND ORDER

PM201107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Soviet Law and Order"]

[Text] "The implementation of rights and liberties is inseparable from the citizen's execution of his duties," Article 59 of the USSR Constitution proclaims.

"A USSR citizen must observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, respect the rules of socialist communal life and bear with dignity the lofty title of citizen of the USSR." These lines from the fundamental law article express in concentrated form something that comprises one of the essential principles of our society's life -- the strictest law and order, the unswerving observation of socialist legality and respect for the legal norms operating in our country by all Soviet citizens.

The consolidation of legality and law and order has always been and continues to be the focus of attention of the Communist Party. As the nucleus of our political system, the party directs the activity of the law enforcement and administrative organs and public organizations toward safeguarding the working people's rights to the maximum, toward defending the interests of the state and the citizens against any criminal encroachments, and toward ensuring a system whereby people can work fruitfully and spend their leisure in tranquility.

Soviet laws and the law enforcement organs' activity in implementing them play a large part in developing the political system of our society and successfully fulfilling economic and cultural building plans. They create reliable guarantees that the rights and legitimate interests of the Soviet person and of socialist production are protected always and in everything. The USSR Procuracy and its entire system from top to bottom is designed to exercise supervision over the observance of Soviet legislation. That is why such great importance was given to the discussion of the question of the activity of the USSR Procuracy at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the discussion of this question the need was noted for the strictest observance of the norms of Soviet legislation, the requirements of state discipline, the halting of embezzlement of socialist property, and a struggle against abuses of office, bribery, thriftlessness and negligence. Special attention was paid to preventing law violations and ensuring the reliable defense of the Soviet citizen's rights and interests.

The Soviets, as plenipotentiary organs of power, are primarily responsible for public order on their territories. The union and autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and the local soviets of people's deputies have been recommended to regularly examine questions connected with further consolidating socialist legality and enhancing the enforcement of law and order; to take steps to improve the propaganda of Soviet laws and the population's legal education; and to involve the people's deputies, public organizations and labor collectives more widely in implementing preventive measures in the struggle against law violations.

These are very big, important and complex tasks. They are very closely linked with the struggle for the consolidation of labor, production and state discipline. The overwhelming majority of our country's workers, kolkhoz members and employees work conscientiously and seek to make their maximum contribution to the common cause. Idlers, absentees, parasites, drunkards, and violators of labor discipline and public order become all the more unacceptable. Soviet people welcomed with total understanding and approval and all their hearts the words of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the effect that a resolute struggle must be waged against any violations of discipline; that bad work, idleness and irresponsibility must have the most direct and irreversible effect on the worker's material rewards, official status, and moral prestige. Every instance of violation of labor and production discipline must not, cannot remain unheeded and we cannot tolerate a complacent attitude toward violators of order.

One of the most urgent tasks set by the Communist Party is a high degree of organization and harmony among all elements of the economy and the all-around consolidation of state, production and labor discipline. The attention of all departments should be focused on questions of intensifying the policy of thrift and safeguarding socialist property and on the struggle against thriftlessness and extravagance.

The party is constantly concerned to ensure that the Soviet person, wherever he may work and in whatever capacity, is vitally interested in the cause of all the people and feels responsible for it. This feeling, generated by a profound understanding of his duty to society, is inextricably linked with discipline and organization. Responsibility for definite, strictly and precisely designated work acquires particular importance at the present stage of communist building, with its imposing scale and the diversity and compexity of its economic tasks.

The party and the Soviet state give special significance to maintaining public order in the cities and villages, streets and houses, in yards and public places. Hooliganism, debauchery, undue familiarity and unruliness prompt a resolute protest from working people. In conjunction with the internal affairs organs, they are fully determined to introduce the necessary order everywhere.

The Moscow working people have come out with an initiative -- to bolster exemplary labor discipline with exemplary public order. This initiative has been taken up by labor collectives and the public in residential quarters; as always, the people's deputies are marching in the front ranks of this noble movement. But public order can be maintained primarily with a high degree of professionalism in the work of the law enforcement organs. Only in the fusion of real professionalism with broad public support is a reliable barrier erected against those who are hindering us from building and living.

The Soviet socialist state is essentially a state of all the people. Its policy is aimed at satisfying the working people's fundamental interests and is close and comprehensible to the people. One manifestation of this is the nationwide support for the state's efforts to establish strict public order everywhere.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SCIENTIFIC PARLEY

LD251024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has cordially greeted the delegates to the sixth all-union congress of scientific and technical societies, which opened 1 hour ago in Moscow.

The greetings speak highly of the society members' contribution to the development of production forces in the country and the combination of science and production. The CPSU Central Committee pointed out the need to concentrate the scientific and technical societies' organizational efforts on work to implement the Food Program and tasks of the nation's economic use of raw materials, fuel, energy and other material resources.

The greetings express confidence that the scientific and technical societies will do everything to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

NOVYY MIR PUBLISHES BREZHNEV MEMOIRS

PM250957 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 1 for 1983, signed to press 20 December, publishes on pages 3-67 three chapters from Brezhnev's "Reminiscences" (Vospominaniya). The chapters are entitled "Moldavian Spring," "Space-Age October" and "A Word About the Communists." A footnote to the title reads: "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was working on his book "Reminiscences" for a number of years. All the chapters of the book were published for the first time in our journal, in accordance with the author's wishes. NOVYY MIR offers the reader three chapters of 'Reminiscences' on which the the author was working in his last years."

PROFESSOR STUDIES NATIONAL STATEHOOD, UNITY

PM191031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 83 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by D. Zlatopolskiy, honored scientist of the RSFSR and professor at Moscow State University, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "United, Unionwide: the International Unity and National Statehood of the USSR's Peoples"]

[Text] The history of the Soviet state convincingly indicates that the basis of mutual relations of friendship and cooperation and the prerequisite for all-round rapprochement between nations and ethnic groups is their equality and freedom, the common struggle for the triumph of the ideals of social justice and the joint building of a society of emancipated labor.

There has been clear confirmation of the profoundly scientific, historically promising nature of Marxist-Leninist strategy in resolving the nationalities question -- a strategy based on the supremacy of the class approach and recognition of the decisive role of radical social transformations and the struggle for socialism and communism. Common interests rallied the working people of our multinational country around the working class and its communist vanguard.

1.

An important condition for the establishment and development of the new type of internation relations -- relations of friendship, unity, comradely mutual assistance and cooperation -- was the quest for new forms of the state organization of national life. One starting point for the Leninist program for resolving the nationalities question was, as is known, the demand for the unconditional equality of nations and the recognition of their right to self-determination and the creation of independent states. The Marxist-Leninist party proceeded on the basis that this demand must be subordinated to the interests of the proletariat's class struggle. Therefore the political vanguard of the working class must play an active part in determining the nation's will by expressing the masses' interests as fully as possible. V.I. Lenin and the CPSU always regarded the right to self-determination not as a path to the separation of nations, but as a path to their fraternal unification.

The victory of the October Revolution eliminated each form of national inequality and oppression and meant that the working people's masses in outlying national districts could exercise choice as to their own historical path. The nations' right to self-determination was implemented in practice. The rapid process of national state building began, revealing with still greater force the urgent need for the efforts of the multinational masses of working people to be pooled in order to bring about radical socioeconomic and cultural transformations. V.I. Lenin, developing the party's program tenets on the nationalities question after October, created the theory of Soviet socialist federation and formulated the theoretical principles of the building of Soviet autonomy, on the basis of which autonomous national states and national state formations were formed.

The creation of new forms of national statehood within the united multinational USSR was the creative feat of the Soviet people. It is among the most important factors in the socialist resolution of the nationalities question -- one of the most burning, complex social problems in mankind's history. Here the completely voluntary nature of the union of free peoples serves as a guarantee of the greatest possible durability of the federation of socialist republics. The lofty humanism of international relations under the conditions of socialism stands out particularly clearly against the background of the exacerbation of national contradictions in capitalist countries and the whipping up in those countries of nationalism, chauvinism and racism.

Whereas bourgeois national statehood promotes the isolation of nations and the growth of antagonisms between them, socialist national statehood, forming and developing in the conditions of the new type of federation, was, on the contrary, for the first time in the world a powerful means of bringing nations closer together on the basis of the principles of internationalism, fraternal cooperation and friendship. That is why the Soviet federal state played an outstanding role in the creation of socialism and then in the building of the developed socialist society. "History," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the USSR's 60th anniversary noted, "knows no other state which has done so much in such a short time for the all-round development of nations and ethnic groups as the USSR -- the socialist fatherland of all our peoples."

The Soviet federation and national statehood ensured the development of the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian and other nations from capitalism to socialism and their transformation into socialist nations. For many nations and ethnic groups the creation of statehood within the framework of the Soviet federation meant an opportunity to make the transition to socialism while bypassing the torments of capitalism. In the USSR a historic breakthrough was made to the heights of socioeconomic and cultural progress on the basis of the unity of international and national principles which is clearly to the fore in all spheres of public life. The Soviet federation and national statehood promoted the strengthening of proletarian internationalism and friendship between peoples as the sociopolitical and spiritual basis of society's life, the basis of the formation of the Soviet people -- a new social and international community of people.

The consolidation of the union state and the national statehood of our country's peoples is taking place in conditions of increasing internationalization of all public life. This process is taking place with the active participation of working people of all nationalities, all the Soviet people, and is guided by social and economic development plans. V.I. Lenin wrote perspicaciously that socialism would create the "highest forms of human communal life, where the legitimate requirements and progressive aspirations of the working people's masses of any nationality will for the first time be satisfied in international unity" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 26, p 40). The USSR and the Soviet people -- the new historic community of people -- have indeed become fruitful forms of that unity, tried and tested by long, multifaceted historical practice.

2.

The combination of national and international principles is the most characteristic feature of state building in the USSR. In this connection the international enriches the national and transforms it; as a result there is a steady strengthening of international principles.

The USSR, as a federation of the new type, represents a universal form of the combination of the international and the national. The international nature of the union state is creatively combined with the national principle of state building, whereby national states -- the union republics -- are subjects [subyekty] of the union state. The Soviet federation, international in essence, unites dozens of national state and national state formations.

At present the USSR consists of 35 national states -- 15 union and 20 autonomous republics -- and also 18 national state formations -- 8 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. In all the Soviet Union incorporates 53 national states and national state formations. Some of these forms of national statehood unite two or more nations and ethnic groups -- such as Dagestan, the Kabardino-Balkar and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's and the Chukotsk and Koryak Autonomous Okrugs. At least 80 nations and ethnic groups, including some that are small, have a national state or a national state formation in the USSR! We rightly regard the creation of many national states and national state formations and the diversity of their forms as most important, fruitful results of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

The building of developed socialism in our country is a new stage in national relations in general and the Soviet federation in particular. The union republics are developing their statehood, language and culture in conditions of increasingly close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance, cohesion and rapprochement in all spheres of life. These processes are directed and regulated in a planned way on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, giving priority to unionwide, international principles for the sake of the interests of all republics.

International and national principles are combined in the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. The internationalism which is organically inherent in the soviets arises from their very nature. It was the soviets which spurred to creativity the many million strong masses of formerly oppressed peoples, strengthened the alliance between Russia's working class and the working people of outlying national districts and helped the backward peoples to create national statehood and make a giant leap forward in economic and cultural development. The soviets are a profoundly international and at the same time national state form of the development of socialist society, the embodiment of the people's power. Today the soviets unite working people of different nationalities in a single state and cement the state unity of all nations.

The combination of international and national principles is of special significance in the organization and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet: first, because it is at the head of the 51,000 soviets of the USSR, and second, because it formulates and expresses the will of all the Soviet people, adopting the Constitution laws and other acts.

The combination of international and national principles in the USSR Supreme Soviet is embodied both in its bicameral structure and in the national principle of the structure of one of the chambers. The Soviet of the Union is the chamber which expresses the state interests and will of all the Soviet people as a new historical community of people. The Soviet of Nationalities is the chamber which expresses the state interests and will of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union, above all those which have created a national statehood -- the union and autonomous republics and autonomous oblasts and okrugs. Thus the very structure of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its day-to-day activity embody the peoples' friendship and the rapprochement of the socialist nations and create favorable conditions for joint political creativity in state building and also for cooperation in all spheres of life.

Unity of international and national principles is characteristic of all-union legislation and the legislation of all republics. The USSR's laws express the statewide will of all the Soviet people and at the same time the will of the peoples of the union republics. Naturally, the all-union laws international principles predominate: They synthesize the features common to the legislation of all 35 union and autonomous republics.

The increasing interpenetration of international and national principles is a characteristic feature of developed socialism. The Soviet people take the form of a harmonious unity of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. This is not only a social, ideological and political community, it is also an international historical community which has found its mightiest instrument of progress in the federal state created voluntarily 60 years ago -- the USSR. Its entire history is the history of collaboration, mutual influence and interpenetration of the international and national principles -- of the Soviet people and the nations which make up the Soviet people -- and, in the sphere of state building, of the federation and the national states and national state formations which belong to the federation.

3.

The Communist Party is the inspirer and organizer of the USSR, of the socialist federation of the new, higher type, of the development of the forms of national statehood for the USSR's peoples, of the rallying and rapprochement of the nations and ethnic groups so as to form a united family, and of the formation of the Soviet people. The growing scale and increasing effectiveness of the historical creativity of the USSR's peoples strengthen the Marxist-Leninist party's leading role, including its role in the implementation of the nationalities policy -- in developing the USSR's nations and ethnic groups and strengthening their fraternal alliance.

Fundamental importance is attached to the CPSU's elaboration of the teaching on the state of the whole people which is incorporated in the USSR Constitution. The Soviet state is a state of the whole people not only in terms of the class and social characteristics of modern society, but also in terms of nationalities. The state's nature as a state of the whole people is clearly manifested in its international essence and national nature and in the fact that it acts as a powerful means of satisfying the national and international interests of all the Soviet people. Here undoubted priority is attached to the interests of the whole state and the whole people -- safeguarding these interests is the surest guarantee of the satisfaction of the specific interests of each nation and ethnic group of the USSR.

Now, as before, the CPSU devotes serious attention to national relations. In Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report "60 Years of the USSR" it was noted that "successes in resolving the nationalities question do not mean by any means that all the problems engendered by the very fact of life and labor within the framework of a unified state with many nations and ethnic groups have disappeared." The party constantly monitors the resolution of these problems.

They include, for instance, the question of the need to step up the education of the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, overcoming vestiges of narrow national sentiments and national exclusivity and inculcating in every Soviet person a proud sense of belonging to the united socialist motherland. The basis for this education is the class approach and its core is the formation of a Communist world outlook. Naturally, such education is inseparable from the resolute struggle against chauvinism and nationalism, which are alien to socialism's nature.

The 26th CPSU Congress also drew the attention of party committees and organizations to the need to actively and creatively resolve the new questions which arise from our society's dynamic development. These include, for instance, the problems which arise as a consequence of the increase in the population of nonindigenous nationality in a number of republics. The specific requirements and interests of these population groups in the sphere of language, culture and daily life must be taken into account in the implementation of concrete sociocultural programs and the work of party and soviet organs.

The development of the Soviet federation and the development of national statehood are becoming increasingly interconnected, coordinated and harmonious. The improvement in the siting of production forces outlined in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions with a view to increasing social production efficiency on the basis of specialization and the proportionate development of the economy of republics and economic regions strengthens their economic unity still further. This in turn strengthens international principles both in the economy and in the social relations -- national relations included -- which develop on the basis of the economy. As a result the process of all-round rapprochement between all nations and ethnic groups is speeding up and their unity is strengthening.

In the matter of state building each nation and ethnic group makes creative use of the experience of the other socialist nations. This is the embodiment of K. Marx' idea that "each nation can and must learn from others" (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 23, p 10). The unification of the Soviet peoples' historical experience and creative activity in the development of the new society and state is a great service on the part of the Leninist party and is of worldwide historical significance.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES NATURE OF SOVIET PATRIOTISM

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[Article by Professor A. Dashdamirov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Soviet Patriotism"]

[Text] Baku -- During the building of a new society and the 60-year development of the multinational Soviet state the new Soviet man has been formed. He is a conscientious worker, a person of high political standards, a patriot and an internationalist educated by the party, by the country's heroic history and our entire system. Soviet man's patriotism and internationalism are the embodiment of the ideals and principles of socialism and communism and of the socialist way of life which is common to all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

1.

Present-day socialist practice has confirmed Lenin's prediction that socialism creates new -- international -- forms of human communal life. The victory of the socialist system and the ensuring of the equality of the peoples and of their increasingly close cohesion in the united union state have led to the overcoming of former inter-nation contradictions. The radical changes that have occurred in national relations in the [past] 60 years have shown that the nationalities question, in the form in which we inherited it, has been definitely and irrevocably resolved.

The establishment of historically unprecedented relations of friendship, mutual assistance and comradely support which have rallied dozens of nations and ethnic groups together into the united Soviet people has promoted the formation and improvement of a principally new historical type of individual. The main features of this individual are determined by the collectivist relations prevailing in a society of developed socialism.

The unified social system, unified ideals, goals and interests, joint labor and common historical destinies have wrought among Soviet people of different nationalities a common ideological thrust and similar character traits and moral makeup. The new type of individual which has taken shape in our multinational society has absorbed the advanced international qualities of the victorious working class while at the same time preserving the best features and traditions of each nation and ethnic groups. There has been a genuine spiritual emancipation of working people of the former outlying national districts, their national self-awareness has been transformed and the insularity and limited nature of everyday social life have been overcome.

The scale and intensity of the international processes taking place under the influence of the increasing socialization of socialist production and scientific and technical progress are such that they are leaving their stamp on virtually everyone's intellectual and moral complexion. The international factor is penetrating ever deeper into the consciousness, psychology, everyday life and morality of millions of Soviet people, engendering among them a profound sense of spiritual kinship with all the peoples of the country and of participation in the affairs and achievements of our entire multinational state.

The molding of Soviet man -- a patriot and internationalist -- is one criterion of the maturity of our society and an indicator of the cohesion of the Soviet people as a qualitatively new historic community of people.

A concentrated expression of the high level of unity now reached between the individual and society is provided by the consciousness and feeling -- shaped by the whole course of our life -- of international membership of the united Soviet people. This is one of Soviet man's most important social and political characteristics. The transformation of socialist nations and ethnic groups into components of the new historic community was caused by the organic interweaving of national and international ties of an individual and of the international and national affiliation of that individual.

The growth of international, class and general human principles in the individual's development does not mean, of course, a leveling out of distinctive national features. Membership of a nationality is the individual's real, stable and multifaceted link with the community and this membership is reflected in the individual's consciousness, way of life and value judgements. Participating in communist creation, Soviet man relies in his activity both on international and progressive national traditions; having come into contact with the values of his own people he carries these values forth into the broad field of international contacts; and mastering international values -- primarily an internationalist world outlook and political consciousness -- he uses these to enrich his culture and way of life. While augmenting his republic's achievements with his own labor, he promotes the prosperity and progress of our united and great socialist motherland.

2.

Soviet people's patrotism is the genuine embodiment of the dialectical unity of the national and international elements in the life of our society and of each separate individual. The patriotism of the working people who are discovering their socialist fatherland in the course of the proletarian revolution and of radical social transformations, is now the supreme sociohistorical type of patriotism. It expresses the attitude of the individual toward his socialist motherland and toward the culture, history and traditions of his people from the viewpoint of working class ideology and politics and from the viewpoint of proletarian internationalism which have become the possession of all classes and social groups. Soviet patriotism is characteristic of all of them -- thanks to the fact that the social, ideological and political unity of society, the international unity of goals and revolutionary ideals has been achieved.

Socialist patriotism is realized in labor deeds, in selfless devotion to the motherland's interests, a readiness to defend its freedom, independence and dignity and in a striving to increase its fame and prosperity. These qualities vividly characterize the Soviet patriot and are an expression of his active life stance. For him a love of his republic and a natural affection for his national language and culture are inseparable from a love of, and devotion to, the multinational socialist fatherland and all the Soviet people. His motherland is not just the "land of his forefathers" but the entire Soviet land.

History has shown that Soviet patriotism and a devotion to the socialist motherland are the guarantee of the Soviet state's indestructibility and an active motive force of social progress.

Does this mean, however, that the further development of Soviet people's patriotic consciousness can be left to take its own course? Of course not.

The correct organization of patriotic education presupposes not only the propangandizing of general Soviet norms, traditions and achievements but also a precise and clear evaluation, from a communist stance, of national features, values and customs and an uncompromising struggle against all delusions and errors in the sphere of national relations and against all manifestations of alien views and morals in whatever form they appear and however negligible their spread.

Being a patriot means loving one's people and their culture. However, the spiritual heritage, traditions and everyday life of every nation contain not only good elements but also bad and obsolete features. It is important not to preserve what is bad but to liberate oneself from all that is obsolete and which is at variance with the norms of Soviet communal life, socialist morality and our communist ideals.

The struggle against distortions of patriotic values, against attempts to adulterate Soviet patriotism with elements alien to it and to instill backward, conservative petit bourgeois and patriarchal ideas into modern social consciousness under a "patriotic" label retains its topicality. The phony concept of the "purity" of national culture far removed from concern for its fruitful development and the propagation of outmoded forms of culture and everyday life under the flag of "cherishing traditions" -- how remote this is from the ethic of socialist internationalism and how incompatible this is with the nature of true patriotism!

Reliance on the international social and spiritual experience, friendship and fraternal support of the peoples is the vitally important condition for the successful progress of every socialist nation. All living, developing cultures closely interact with other cultures. Inter-nation ties and the processes of the mutual influencing and mutual enrichment of cultures penetrate like capillaries the very tissues of the peoples' social and spiritual life and are inseparable from their present and, especially, from their future.

Historical experience is an important source of a people's social and spiritual energy. Without a profound knowledge and scientific understanding of one's own history and without deriving class lessons from past events, successful progress and the augmentation of existing material and spiritual riches are inconceivable. Only the Marxist-Leninist theory of the historical process gives a correct understanding and integral picture of a people's true history and makes it possible to discover the true content and evaluate the significance of all its phenomena and events. Furthermore, it is socialism and Soviet power that have placed the vast spiritual wealth amassed by the peoples in the past at the service of the working people and made them an international asset.

The steady rise in the working people's educational and cultural standard and the intensive development of the mass media and propaganda have been accompanied by an increasing interest among people in problems of the history of their own and other peoples and in the history of the entire country. It is important to satisfy that interest, to offer people all that is valuable and best from scientific historical-ethnographic knowledge which will give them a realistic picture of their people's past and the historical origins of the distinctive nature of traditions and culture and which will teach them to correctly correlate the values of the past with the tasks of the present and the ideals of the future and also correlate the national with the international. This is one of the most important means of the international and patriotic education of the broad working masses.

3.

In our country which has embarked on the stage of a developed socialist society, it is the patriotic and civic duty of every person to take active part in communist building and in the fulfillment of the policy tasks put forward by the Communist Party. The ideas and sentiments of patriotism are an effective force in the struggle against obstacles on the path toward communism.

It is not a patriotic task by its very essence and nature to show the incompatibility between our ideals, world outlook and way of life, and indifference toward the interests of all the people, apolitical attitudes, careless work, manifestations of the private property mentality and morality and all deviations from the norms of socialist communal life, and to assert an irreconcilable attitude toward all shortcomings and omissions!

The main point, as V.I. Lenin taught, is not to shut one's eyes to difficulties but to find the correct way of overcoming them and to focus one's efforts on resolving the crucial problems of our society's development.

Soviet patriotism is an active patriotism based on the active life stance of revolutionaries -- the transformers and builders of the new life. It is expressed in Soviet people's labor and political activeness and in their real personal contribution to the country's economy and culture. The more persistent the labor, the greater the initiative, ingenuity, and creativity, and the greater the spirit that people put into their work, the more vividly their qualities as a patriot and internationalist are displayed.

Every Soviet person is entitled to be proud that our society is the first in the world where socialist comradeship in relations between people is a rule of life entering ever deeper into normal custom. There is no doubt that all those socioethical "sores" lingering on from the past which are not in accord with the principles of that comradeship and which hinder it will gradually be eradicated. It is the lofty duty of Soviet man -- the patriot and internationalist -- to struggle tirelessly for the complete triumph of the norms of the socialist way of life and socialist public discipline and for the consolidation of a healthy ideological and moral atmosphere in society and at all levels of labor and everyday life.

Propagandizing the values and ideals of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism cannot be limited, of course, just to a clarification of those concepts; it must be linked more closely with life and with people's everyday affairs. Neither patriotism nor internationalism can be assimilated "at face value" [vpriglyadku] or learned like poems or multiplication tables. They are assimilated and verified by deeds -- from heroic feats to small, mundane deeds. It is necessary to strive to intensify the influence of the ideas of Soviet patriotism in the process of the working people's communist education. This concerns the rising generation in particular: For young people who do not possess their own experience of the class struggle, patriotic education is a basis and pivot of both political and moral education.

Soviet people's persistent struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums is a concrete manifestation of Soviet patriotism. The striving to work creatively and with initiative and to constantly seek out the new -- that is Soviet patriotism in action too. That is love for the motherland which rouses people to heroic labor achievements.

Before us stands the "permanent task, whose significance never wanes," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted in the report "60 Years of the USSR"; "it is the task of educating Soviet people in the spirit of mutual respect and the friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups in the country, love for their great Soviet motherland, internationalism and solidarity with working people of other countries." After all it is the high ideological level and the close cohesion of the people around the Communist Party and indissoluble internationalist unity which are the vivifying source of our society's strength.